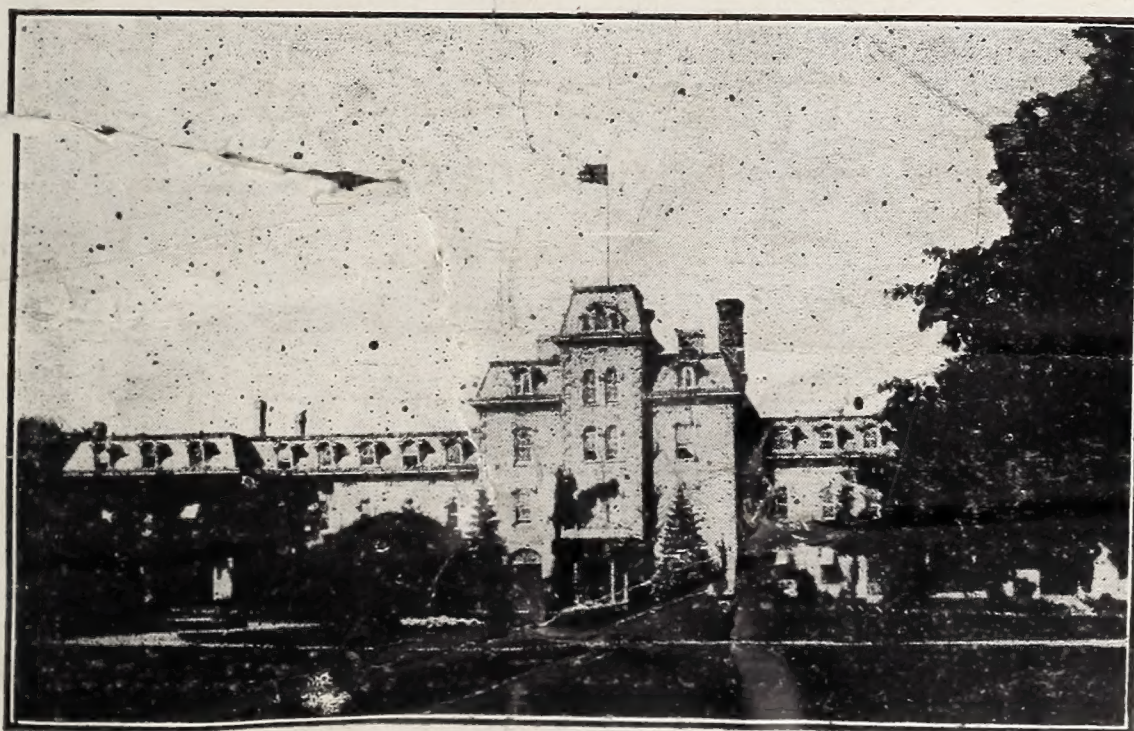


Vol. XXXVII

No. 9

O·A·C REVIEW

Published in the Interests of Agriculture



May 1921



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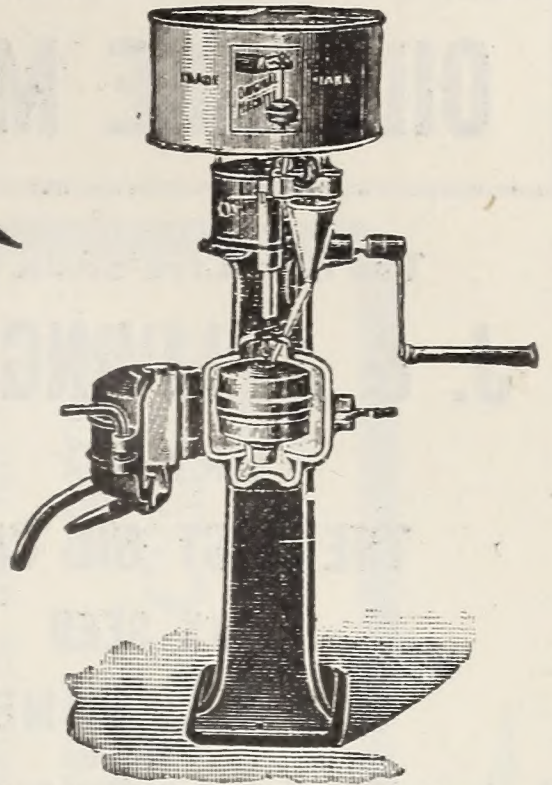
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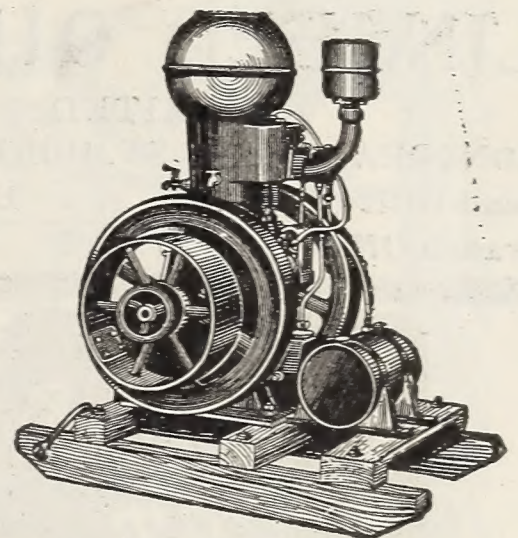
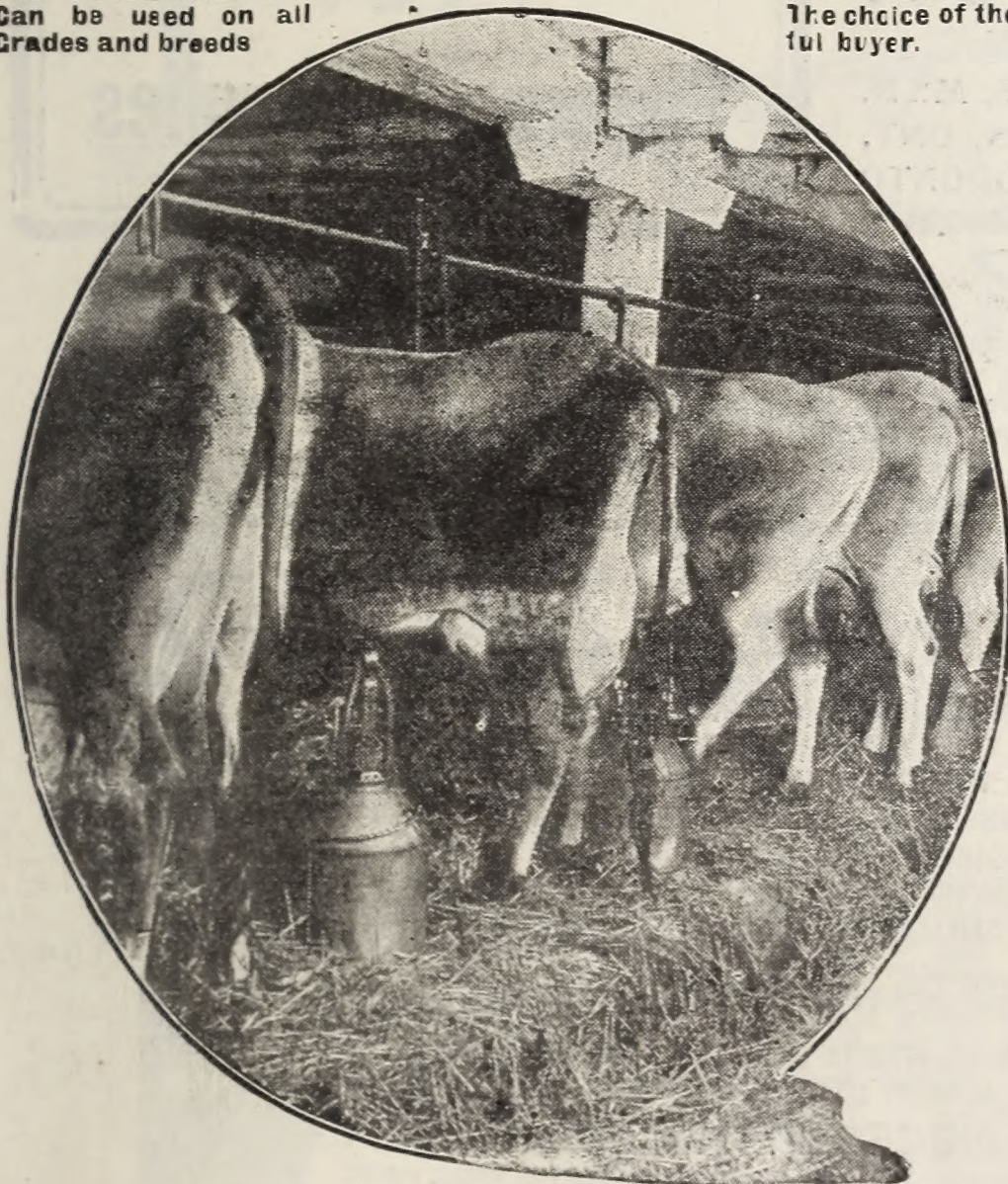


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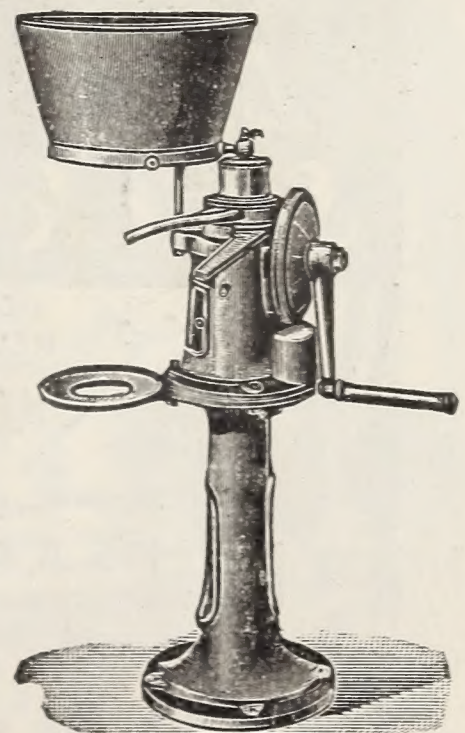
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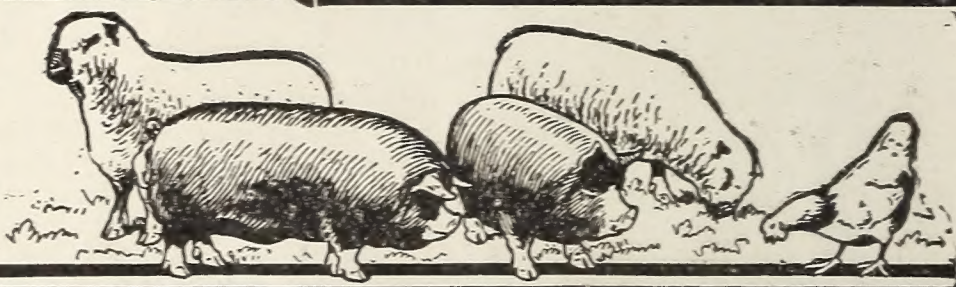
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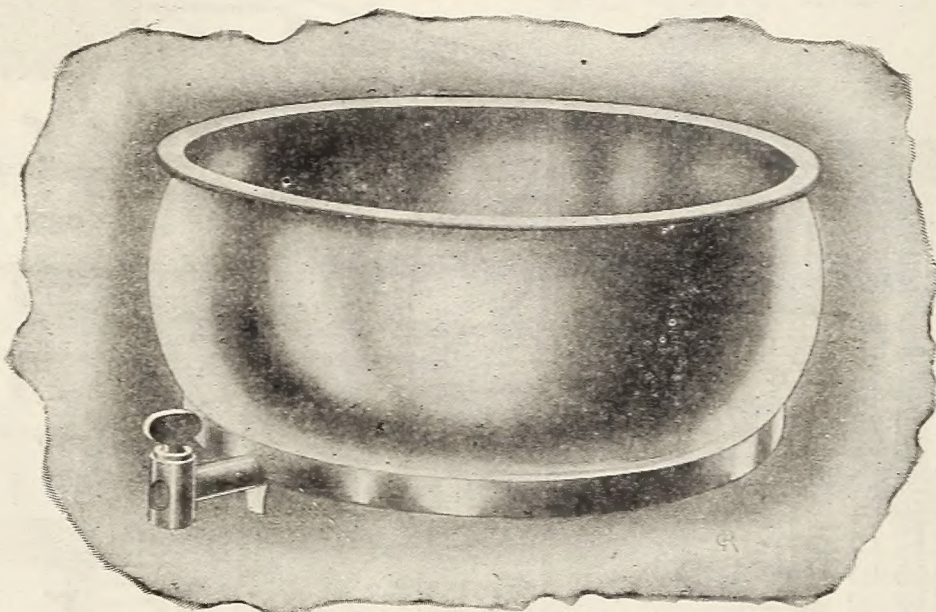
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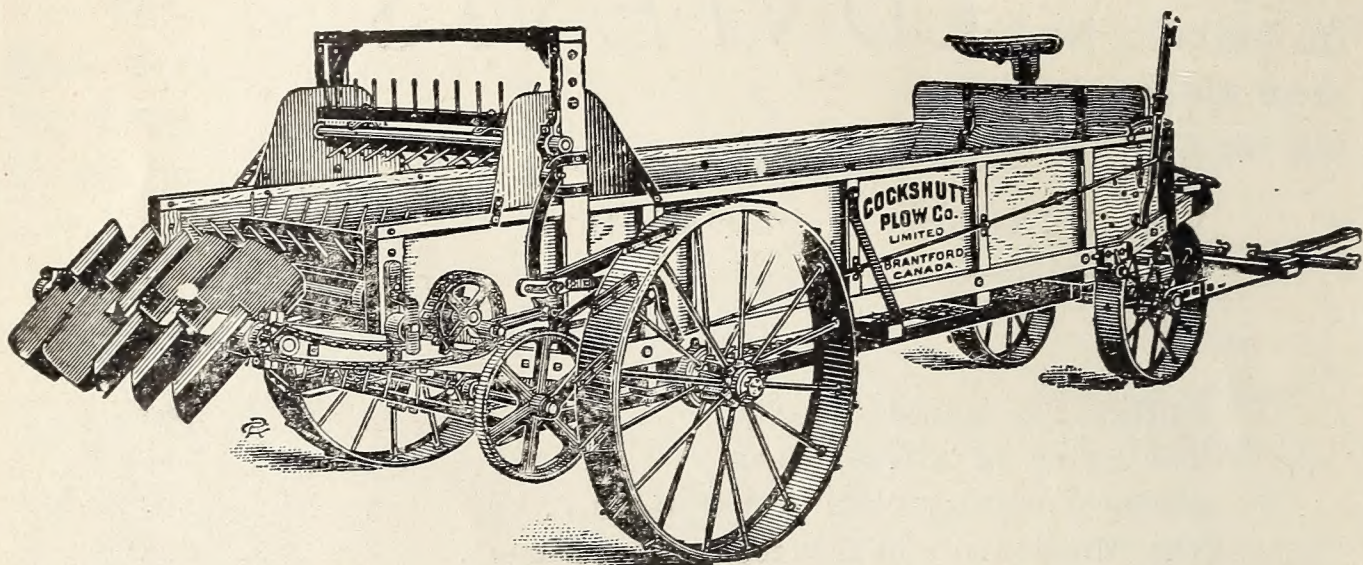
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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING"

VOL. XXXIII.

MAY, 1921

No. 9

Filling the Manless Land

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD, Director of Publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

WE in the Dominion are blessed with a land which, in wealth and variety of natural resources, is perhaps second to no country in the world. But natural resources cannot be realized upon—cannot be developed into articles of commerce—without the application of human labor and human intelligence.

is the fact that, notwithstanding Canada's great area and resources, the immigrants which she can at present absorb in quantities are limited to those of two or three vocations, and the fields from which they can be drawn are comparatively restricted.

Here it is that Canada's immigra-



It would, therefore, appear that the greatest need of Canada, with her immense area and a population so small that it averages less than three persons to the square mile, is more people. This is generally recognized. What is not so apparent

tion problems present a number of unique aspects. Although Canada has great manufacturing industries the Department of Immigration and Colonization does not hold out the chance of a job in a factory as an inducement to any immigrant. Al-

though Canada is said to have more miles of railway in proportion to population than any other country, no booklet issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration can be found in which immigrants are encouraged to come to Canada in the hope of becoming railway engineers, conductors, station agents, or of being otherwise engaged in railway work.

Canada has the most remarkable system of interior waterways in the world, and the business of transportation on the high seas and on the inland lakes and rivers is one of great importance. Yet no appeal is made to foreign countries to send us sailors or dockhands. Our internal trade, our business of commerce and finance, our openings for clerical and professional service, are not made the basis of any appeal for new settlers.

Notwithstanding the variety of undertakings which are carried on in Canada only three types of new settlers are, broadly speaking, sought by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization. These are farmers, farm laborers, and persons willing to engage in domestic service. The reason is obvious. Agriculture is our fundamental industry, and upon its success depends the prosperity of all the other branches of our endeavors. If, therefore, we can people our country with industrious farmers, and provide for them an ample supply of labor, both male and female, the prosperity, not only of our farming industry, but of Canada as a whole, is assured.

And, truly, the inducement to become a farmer in Canada seems sufficiently alluring. The choice of lo-

cation and types of agriculture is practically unlimited. Every Province—with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island, which is already practically all under cultivation—affords to the farmer virgin land free or at low cost, and in many cases improved farms at very moderate figures. Whether one selects the fruitful valleys of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, the mixed farming districts of Quebec or Ontario, or the virgin hinterlands of these Provinces, the grain fields of the great prairies, the sunny plateaux and valleys of the interior of British Columbia, or the moist and luxuriant deltas of the Coast, he may expect that his labor on the land will return him a livelihood from the beginning and will eventually reward him with independence and even a comfortable degree of wealth.

Volumes might be written—and have been written—on the advantages which each Province offers to the intending settler, but the space available for this article will not permit any detailed discussion of this point. This much may be said; the development of Canada's agricultural areas presents possibilities which few, even among native Canadians, are able to appreciate. No one can say with finality just how much good agricultural land there is in Canada. At one time, not so very long ago, it was openly said that the fertile area of Canada consisted of only a narrow strip along the northern boundary of the United States, and this opinion is still entertained by some who should be better informed. The fact is that in the Western Provinces wheat is now being grown hundreds of miles north

of the International Boundary, and the extent of the grain growing area is being increased year by year. It is not generally appreciated that summer temperatures at the mouth of the MacKenzie are almost as high as at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the days are much longer, thus promoting very rapid growth. A temperature of ninety degrees in the shade is not unusual in that vast northland which popular imagination associates with a wilderness of eternal snow. Even in the Province of Ontario recent years have disclosed an agricultural area of 20,000,000 acres in the "great clay belt," the very existence of which was scarcely credited a quarter of a century ago.

It is conservatively estimated that there are in Canada 300,000,000 acres of land fit for farming, of which about one-sixth is under cultivation, leaving five-sixths of the whole still awaiting agricultural development. The basis of the Canadian immigration policy, which makes its appeal directly to those who are prepared to assist in the development of the land, is, therefore, apparent.

The tide of movement Canada-wards dates from about the opening years of the century. The great areas of prairie land offered as free homesteads were the chief inducement, but closely allied to free land as an attraction to immigrants was the era of railway and municipal construction on a large scale into which the country was entering. In the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1901, the immigration to Canada barely reached 50,000, but two years later it was 128,000, and ten years later it was

311,084. The high tide of the flood was reached in 1914, when 402,432 immigrants arrived in Canada. Of this great total 150,542 were British, 139,009 from the United States, and 112,881 from other countries.

The outbreak of war brought the movement from the Old Country and Europe to an almost complete stop, but settlers continued to arrive from the United States at an average rate of about 50,000 a year. For the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1920, British immigration again jumped into first place, with a total of 59,603 against 49,656 from the United States and 8,077 from all other countries. During the calendar year 1920 the immigration from the United Kingdom totalled 75,807; from the United States, 48,866, and from all other countries 22,829.

During the period since the first of the century there has been a growing disposition on the part of Canada to seek quality rather than quantity in its immigration. Stringent laws provide for the exclusion or deportation of all who are unlikely to become desirable citizens. Persons of unsound mind, or of physical defects likely to interfere with their ability to earn a living, criminals, bad characters, nationals of our late enemy countries, vagrants, persons likely to become public charges, etc., are rigourously excluded. Since 1908 no less than 186,848 persons seeking entry into Canada have been rejected by the Canadian immigration authorities at the United States boundary alone. In the last fiscal year 662 persons were rejected at ocean ports and 19,745 at United States boundary points. During the same period 655 persons were de-

ported as undesirable.

Canada's immigration policy has, therefore, its positive and its negative side. On the negative side are the restrictions and machinery designed to prevent persons landing in Canada who are morally or physically unfit for citizenship in this country or who are types which cannot be readily absorbed into the national life. On the positive side is the effort put forward by the Department of Immigration and Col-

tive of the Dominion are distributed free in great quantities, the various publicity media are employed to give out information about the Dominion, exhibitions are held at principal agricultural centres, and permanent agencies are maintained at those points where they most readily come into association with intending immigrants. All this machinery has a vital relationship, not only to Canadian prosperity, but to the selection of those qualities and types of manhood which are destin-



onization to encourage settlement in Canada of those classes likely to benefit themselves and the Dominion by locating here. This effort it may be said, is at the present time restricted entirely to operations in the United Kingdom and the United States, and is directed at the classes already mentioned—farmers, farm laborers and domestic workers. Advertisements drawing attention to the opportunities which Canada offers to these classes are inserted in the newspapers, booklets descrip-

ed to become the very warp and woof of the Canadian people. Any comprehension of Canada's immigration problems or policies which fails to grasp the intensely human side of these operations and is unable to reach forward into the future and visualize the effect of the streams of population which are entering and for many years must continue to enter Canada, falls short of a proper appreciation of the national significance of Canada's immigration work.

The Spirit of Alfred Noyes.

An Oration

By H. L. Trueman, '21

FROM the days when the Danish bards first chanted the wild strains of Beowulf to the days when Alfred Noyes has given us the epic Drake, the poets of England have had honor in their own land. They have played no small part in shaping the spirit of the nation; what feelings are stirred within us by a recital of merely the names of these men, names that we hold in reverence—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson.

As we study the times in which these men lived, and the message they gave to their people, we are moved to say, "What days, what glorious days! And what men there were to inspire the nation!" Most of us in this audience are familiar with the story of Milton, singing in his younger years:

"Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise
of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods
among
I woo, to hear thy evensong."—

This was all very pleasant, but Milton left his wooing, and for many long and stormy years his matchless intellect and passionate enthusiasm were employed in the great cause of liberty. At that time it all seemed to end in bitterness and defeat, blindness and despair, but out of these years of labor came the great enunciations of the principles of English liberty that we maintain to-day, and the magnificent spirit of the poet, triumphant against the on-

slaughts of time, has inspired generation after generation of the sons of Britain.

Who can measure the effect of Shakespeare's works upon the development of the spirit of our land? We are wont to say that Shakespeare never appears in his own works, that they are but mirrors of men and times, showing good and evil as they existed side by side. But he does more than this; Long says, "Shakespeare strikes no uncertain note and raises no doubts to add to the burden of your own. Good always overcomes evil in the long run, and love, faith, work, and duty are the four elements that in all ages make the world right."

The greater poets of England have always sung of these elements and their songs have become a part of our life. What men they were and what a heritage they have left us! But oh, too often the people have not realized this until after the age has passed. Milton was at one time hunted from house to house, and in his later years left neglected, and alone. Shakespeare's works disgusted so refined an age as that which placed Charles II. on the throne of England. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burns lived at times in abject poverty, and never produced the work that they could have produced had they been recognized in their day.

"England loves her poets supremely when they're dead."* There

*"Tales of the Mermaid Tavern"—Alfred Noyes

is much truth in these lines by Alfred Noyes, but in spite of neglect and often abuse, these gentle souls have carried the torch through many a dark and dreary day in the annals of our race.

.....

History repeats itself, and once again the evil days are upon us. It is not necessary for me to recount the stirring events of the past six years. They are all too familiar to this student body. We have "grown up" with them. They have become a part of our lives. We shall never be able to blot from our memories the glorious, yet sad and shocking, details, of these our early years. What has been the effect upon our student life, and upon the less thoughtful lives of that great mass of young people outside our universities and schools? We have developed in a period that has witnessed enormous sacrifice of human life. We have seen barbaric destruction of property and savage retaliation for brutal conquest. It had to be so; there was no other way, but now that it is apparently all over, what has been the effect upon us?

We have become familiar with the loss of human life. Reports of famine and distress do not move us as readily as they did in the days before. We are not as careful about the preservation of property. In a time when events moved rapidly and governments changed over night, we came to have less respect for all government and less respect for law when it stands in the way of our desires. We are eager for startling news, and we find it difficult to do earnest reading. We are used to stirring events, and we find it dull

to settle into the collar and pull. We have listened to thrilling appeals to serve in the eyes of all the world, and we are not satisfied with quiet sermons. In our student life we talk too much and we think too little; we listen, but too often we do not learn.

Is this adequate preparation for the tasks that are before us? In a few months we shall go out from this institution equipped with the best preparation our nation can give us. Canada expects us as students of the greatest Agricultural College in the British Empire to become the leaders of her basic industry. Canada opens her gates to the alien and expects us to show him the path to citizenship. Canada, in company with other peoples, has dared to hope that some day all nations may work together for the common good, and she has promised to do her share. If we are to accomplish this last great task, the greatest that has ever been set before any generation, how are we to go about it, who is to lead us, and what shall be our inspiration?

What of the men who are appealing to-day for world support to carry out the plans which they believe are in the interests of humanity? What of Lenine with his policy of hate, revolution and anarchy? We have watched him slowly strangle Russia, and cast her to the ground gasping and terror stricken. Are we to follow him? Even now his apostles preach revolution in the halls of our own fair land.

Clemenceau, the great war leader of France, would have us go on as we have always done, armed for war, the greater nations preserving the

balance of power through open alliance and secret treaty, and keeping the peace of the world until they fall out and line up for the next great war. It has always been so, men are no different to-day and they will be no different to-morrow. Disarm? You are mad! We must sleep on our arms; France must stand ready to defend herself! What of Wilson, called the dreamer, the visionary? He is the man who appeals to all nations to lay down their arms and for the good of humanity to unite against the common foes. He would have us discard the methods of the past and out of the ruins of the warring nations raise up a new state,—

“The Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.”

It is no idle dream; he appeals to all that is best and loftiest in human nature. And yet.....and yet, this man, but a few brief months ago the idol of nations, the hero of peoples who saw in him the fulfilment of their Messianic hopes, is now rejected, even scorned and mocked by millions of his own people. Truly the world knows not its own leaders. We know not the way, who shall be our guide?

A thousand creeds and battle-cries,
A thousand warring social schemes,
A thousand new moralities,

And twenty thousand thousand dreams.

Each on his own anarchic way,
From the old order breaking free—

Our ruined world desires, you say,
License once more, not liberty.

But oh, beneath the struggling foam,
When storm and change are on the deep,

How quietly the tides come home,
And how the depths of sea-shine sleep;

And we who march toward a goal,
Destroying only to fulfill,

The law, the law of that great soul,
Which moves beneath your alien will;

We, that like foemen meet the past
Because we bring the future,
know,

We only fight to achieve at last
A great reunion with our foe.

Reunion in the truths that stand
When all our wars are rolled
away;

Reunion of the heart and hand
And of the prayers wherewith we
pray;

Reunion in the common needs,
The common strivings of man-
kind;

Reunion in our warring creeds,
In the one God that dwells behind.

Forward,—what use in idle words?
Forward, O warriors of the soul!
There shall be breaking up of swords
When that new morning makes
us whole.

This is the spirit that we need.
It is expressed by Alfred Noyes, but
it is not his alone. It belongs to
no man or age; it is the great spirit
of the English people. Mark that
verse,—

(“Forward”, by Alfred Noyes)

But oh, beneath the struggling foam
 When storm and change are on
 the deep,
 How quietly the tides come home...

The same tides of faith, love, work and duty that moved through Shakespeare's works, and that dominated Milton's life are sung to us to-day if we will but stop and hear. With no blare of trumpets, no roll of drums in the market place, we must come home as these tides, quietly to our tasks of every-day life, counting each day lost that does not show in our lives labor and thrift and a fearless stand against any who may arise to denounce our land and our aims.

When we are one with the great tides of faith, love, work and duty that come quietly home to the broad

shores of the empire we shall succeed in the great tasks before us. Let us each one in his own heart resolve that for him at least there shall be no failure.

'Reign England, reign, and let the past be past.

Thy heritage is rich, and it is thine
 By right of toil on every land and sea;

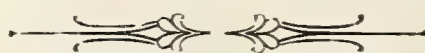
And by that crimson sacrificial wine
 Of thine own heart and agony.

Thy heritage is rich; but every hour
 Demands the present labor; this alone

Preserves to thee that regal right
 and power

Whereof the past is but the cushioned throne.*

"The Phantom Fleet" by Alfred Noyes.



Silage Crops for Northern Ontario

By L. H. HANLAN, '22

Former Superintendent, Monteith Demonstration Farm

THE silage problem of Northern Ontario is being solved by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. For the last five years tests have been carried out at the Monteith Demonstration Farm with a view to ascertaining what crops could be grown and used to best advantage for silage purposes, as corn cannot as yet be produced with profit in that district. To date three different crops have been used with very good results: 1, O.P.V., a mixture of oats, peas and vetches; 2, second growth clover; 3, Mammoth Russian sunflower.

O. P. V.

These experiments were commenced in the spring of 1916, when a field of oats, peas and vetches was sown. The mixture used consisted of: oats, 2½ bushels; peas, ¾ bushel; vetches, 1-3 bushel. The grains were thoroughly mixed in these proportions, and sown with an ordinary grain drill at the rate of three and a half bushels per acre. The crop grew well and when the oats were in the dough stage, and the peas and vetches were still green it was harvested with an ordinary grain binder and immediately cut in-

to a small rough-stave silo, which had been constructed for the purpose. A small sized Blizzard cutting box, run by a twelve horsepower gasoline engine, was used.

Early in the fall the silo was opened, and the silage came out in splendid condition. It was greenish-brown in color and had a taste and smell very similar to that of silage made of ordinary corn. Although it was an entirely new thing to the cattle, yet it seemed palatable, for they soon developed a vigorous appetite for it and looked eagerly for it at each meal. The cattle did remarkably well on it, both from the standpoint of milk production and that of general condition, so it was decided to continue the experiment the next year.

In 1917 another field of this crop was sown; but in that year an addition of fifteen pounds per acre of grass seed was made. The grass seed was mixed in the proportion of seven pounds red clover, four pounds alsike clover, and four pounds timothy. The addition of the grass seed added materially to the weight of the crop harvested, and also to the quality of the silage. An average yield of ten tons per acre of green crop was obtained from this crop. It was harvested and ensiled as before, and gave equal satisfaction in feeding. A new patented "green-feed" silo had been erected in the meantime, sixteen feet in diameter by thirty feet high, which added considerably to the keeping qualities of the silage, it being made of tongued and grooved material and being therefore practically airtight.

During 1918 and 1919 it was impossible to get a supply of vetch seed, so the mixture for those two

years consisted of oats and peas, plus the grass seed. A slight decrease in yield was noticed, but the quality of the silage seemed about the same.

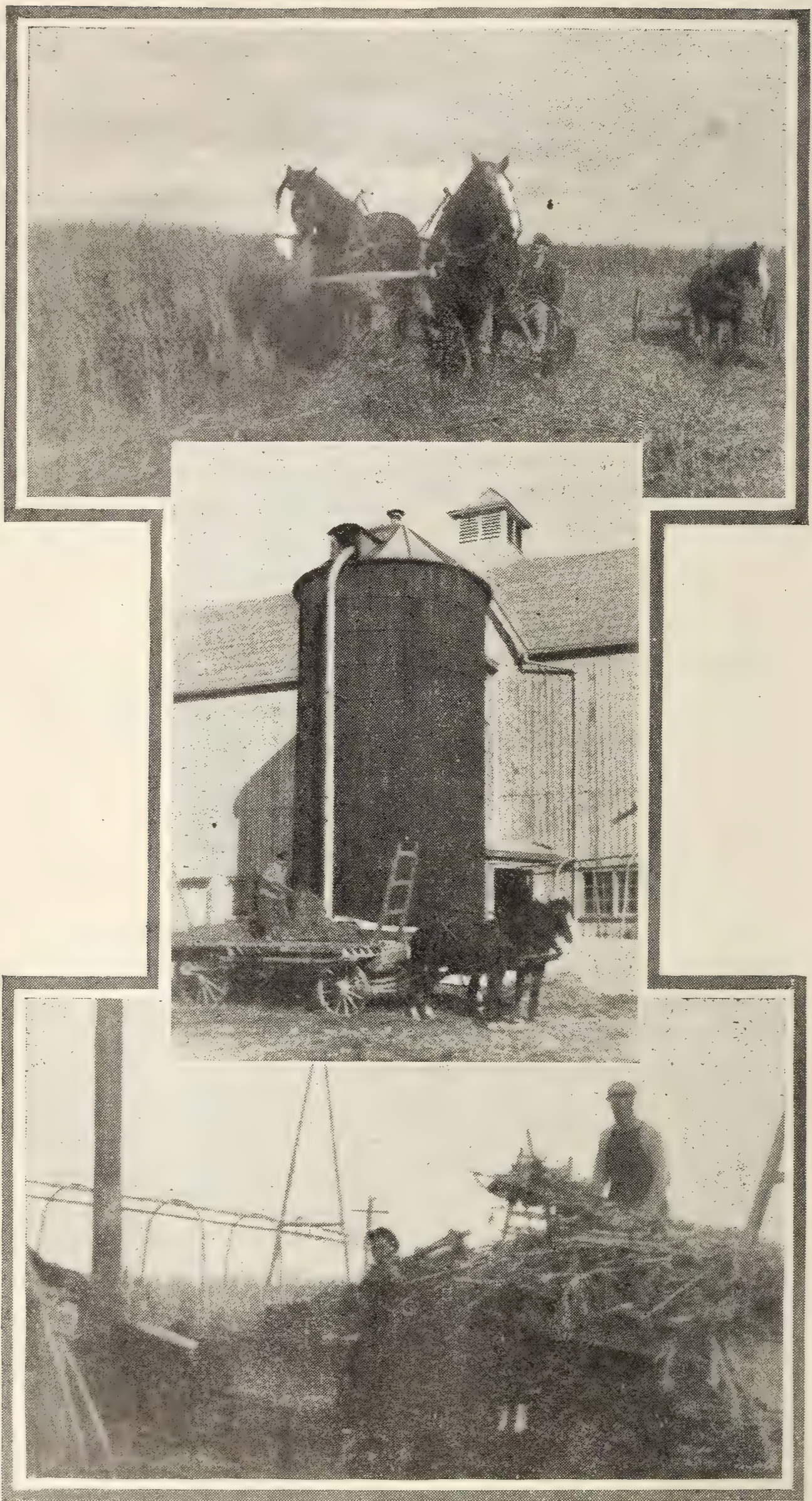
Second Growth Clover

In the fall of 1919 a field of second growth red clover was cut into the silo and it came out in excellent condition. Having kept well and being of a good flavor, it seemed to be appreciated by the stock as much as had the O. P. V. It is very doubtful, however, if this practice is to be recommended, as it does not leave the crowns and roots of the clover plants properly protected. The crop must be cut with the mowing machine, which leaves a very short stubble. During the same year some of the oats and peas had to be cut with the mowing machines also as the ground was so wet that it would not carry the binder, but no great inconvenience was experienced, as the oats and peas handled well loose.

Sunflowers

In the spring of 1919 a small plot of Mammoth Russian sunflowers was sown, and the remarkable yield of thirty tons per acre was obtained. However, this yield cannot be taken as an average to be expected under ordinary field conditions, as in the plot the rows were closer together than they would be in the field. The quality of the silage, when it came out of the silo in the spring, together with the high yield secured, justified the trying out of the crop on a larger scale.

In 1920 several acres were sown to sunflowers at the rate of about ten pounds to the acre. An ordinary disc drill was used and the rows were planted about twenty-eight



Top—Moving Oats and Peas at Monteith Demonstration Farm, 5 feet 8 inches in height and yielding ten tons green feed per acre.—Centre—Filling a new “green feed” silo with O. P. V.—Bottom—The first sunflowers to be tried out. The plot yielded thirty tons per acre—

inches apart. To get the proper rate of seeding the indicator on the drill was set to indicate the sowing of five pecks of oats to the acre, and only three drills were sown at once. The crop came on remarkably well in spite of a long dry spell, and yielded about fifteen tons of green fodder per acre. It was harvested with an ordinary corn sickle about the middle of September and cut in-

to the silo in the same manner as corn. A corn harvester could be used to good advantage in cutting this crop, and no doubt will be as it becomes better established. This silage is coming out in excellent condition, and it looks now as though the sturdy sunflower bids fair to become the real substitute for corn in Northern Ontario.—

Courtesy—"Farmer's Magazine."

The Mission of the Agricultural College

Address by President Reynolds before Provincial Alumni at Toronto

THIS is an exceedingly important occasion. It is important because it is the first provincial gathering of the Alumni and it is also important because it has been so seriously taken into account and has drawn together so many representative graduates and friends of the Ontario Agricultural College.

An agricultural college, it is not necessary to remark, is a vocational college, which means that those who enter its doors and have the benefit of instruction from the college are more or less, directly or indirectly, closely or remotely, connected with agriculture. I have made a rough survey of the occupations of the graduates from the first year when men were graduated from the institution, and while I find nearly all occupations represented from agriculture to theology, nevertheless most of these men are connected with agriculture. Some of them have a very distant and remote connection but one may define that connection variously, either that they are work-

ing farmers or that they are working the farmers. Some of the graduates of the college have found it more to their taste and liking to farm and some have found it more to their taste and liking to farm the farmers, but even those who are working the farmers are associated with agriculture.

The question might well be asked, since this is a toast to the Alma Mater, what this association may do for the college and for the purpose for which the college was instituted. I shall deal with that briefly because the answer is obvious. First of all, I think, you should keep up your interest in the college and its work, and the fact of your presence here tonight indicates that you are keeping up that interest. Secondly, you will agree that the Alumni of the college should direct and lead public opinion and public information respecting the work of the college, because it is very easy for one not connected with the college in any way to have quite wrong opinions

concerning its purpose. For example, the commonly received opinion respecting the purpose of the college would condemn a good many of you in the occupations you are pursuing, in that you are not actively engaged in farming. That opinion ought to be corrected. The argument against that opinion is that the public work throughout the Dominion, in the Federal Department of Agriculture with all its branches, in the Provincial Departments of Agriculture with all their branches and in the work of the various agricultural colleges, has created a demand for a certain type of training which the colleges have set themselves to fulfil, and in this they have been entirely justified. The supply of trained men has to come forward in response to the demand and the institution is there to meet that demand.

I will deal for a few minutes with the question of the mission of the agricultural college and of its alumni in the various occupations that they may pursue. What is the mission of the college? You may not agree with me when I state the mission in these terms: the redemption of Canadian agriculture from its disabilities and penalties. A large order you say, because we are pretty well aware that those disabilities and penalties are just those factors which have deterred so many of you from following actual farming, but if through the efforts of the O.A.C. and all of its Alumni, these disabilities and penalties can be removed, then agriculture will be elevated to a higher plane. The disabilities and penalties are sordidness and isolation, sordidness being largely, in my opinion, an intellectual quality

and isolation being a physical and social quality.

However it has been accomplished, Canadian agriculture is not of the type of the European peasant agriculture. A short time ago a Belgian labor leader was speaking, and he is reported to have said, "The European farmer is a peasant, a small unit producer, who uses very little machinery, who produces nearly all that he needs and sells comparatively little from his farm, so that the farm is a self-contained unit. One result of this is the present condition of Europe: a thriving countryside and starving cities." We have in Canada a thriving country. There is, in small measure, unemployment and distress, but "Starving cities" does not describe the normal condition, and the reason is that agriculture has been redeemed from sordidness and isolation and has become industrialized and commercialized.

You may enjoy the hospitality of a typical Canadian farm house, inspect its premises and equipment, and you will find on the table, instead of the provisions being confined entirely or almost entirely to home products, that a considerable percentage of the food is purchased from very distant lands or from other parts of the country and is in a manufactured form. On the premises, with respect to the equipment that farm is highly industrialized in that it is well furnished with machinery which has been purchased from the industries of the town. So that there is that remarkable difference between the European peasant type of farmer and the Canadian farmer; the Canadian farmer has arrived as a conscious factor in world progress and world welfare. I con-

sider that an immense accomplishment in agriculture. In the work that is carried on, the Canadian farmer uses the products of the cities and the output of Canadian commerce and industry. That being so, the chance that our cities will reach the condition of European cities is a very remote one. And that being true, I would call the attention of our legislators and of our leading men in the cities to the fact, pointing out the exceeding importance that everything possible and reasonable and practical be done in Canada to foster the interests of agriculture.

The antagonism between town and country interests must be obliterated and forgotten, and town and country must work together towards the making of complete Canadian citizenship. That should be the ultimate condition of our body politic. Any movement or any line of thought, political, economical or social, which tends to maintain a cleavage between the interests of town and country, should be discouraged. It should be the aim of the Alumni of this college, knowing what the college is trying to accomplish and looking toward the redemption of our farmers from the sordidness and isolation of their occupation, to act as mediators between the jarring and clashing interests in this country.

I mean by sordidness the lack, where it exists, of any intellectual interest or occupation associated with farming, and if a college and its Alumni cannot appreciate and cannot promulgate that result of agricultural education, then it seems to me that the college must signally fail. That is one of the problems

of the agricultural college which must be solved largely through its alumni, to point out that agriculture is an occupation requiring a high degree of trained intelligence which must be applied if agriculture is to be successful. And where it is applied agriculture is no longer sordid.

Granted that agriculture can be redeemed, in a measure at least, from these two disabilities, what then remains? My experience in agriculture is that those disabilities of sordidness and isolation removed, agriculture remains an interesting and desirable occupation. It presents to a degree which few occupations present, the qualities of freedom, both intellectual and physical, of variety and of continual interest. It is a common superstition that the work of agriculture is monotonous. I never found it so. Agriculture in the variety of its occupations is as far removed as one can imagine from monotony.

There are some disabilities inherent in agriculture and one is its relative unprofitableness. But that, in my opinion, is one of its redeeming features, in that it remains as a pursuit of choice, to which men are drawn not by the love of lucre but by the higher desires and aspirations. There is one other disability, namely the large element of chance that interferes in the pursuit of agriculture, the great number of uncontrollable factors with which the farmer has to meet. While that is a disability it is also an opportunity for the exercise of trained intelligence.

When these disabilities are removed there remain freedom, interest, variety and—will you allow me

to add—honor and dignity.

I have tried to set forth something that might be called a body of principles and in so far as you can agree with me, think what a force this meeting and similar meetings will mean in your various pursuits, the

moulding of right and true opinions with respect to the institution that you represent and particularly the moulding and directing of opinions with respect to the great and honorable pursuit of agriculture.



The Educational System of Switzerland

By H. MILLER, '21

THE fundamental principles upon which the school systems of Switzerland are built are that the rudiments of knowledge shall be freely given to every child and that every child shall be compelled to receive them. Secondary and higher education is carried on according to the various ideas and desires of the twenty-two states that form Switzerland—and a wide divergence is exhibited. Primary education is also interpreted differently in different states, the amount of training due a child being considered in some of the states far more than in others.

The burden of primary education is divided between the state and the community, but in different degrees. About half of the states or "Cantons," most of which are predominantly agricultural, the duty falls chiefly on the community, but with the assurance of State assistance. On the other hand, in Basel city, the state government is almost wholly responsible for the maintenance of schools, while in other places the canton may bear one-half or one-fourth of the expense.

The period of obligatory attendance covers from six to nine years of a child's life, beginning at the age of six or seven. The primary school leads up to higher grades which are supported by the state, but this may be classed as optional as far as attendance is concerned. The first step is the "Ecole Complémentaire," where studies may be continued for further instruction needed in the future vocation or to reach the legal educational qualification for citizenship demanded by the annual examination of recruits. For some cantons attendance at such a school is made obligatory for certain classes of scholars who have not properly obtained their primary education or who need to review for military examinations.

More strictly in line with the progressive scheme of education are the secondary or so-called middle schools which receive the pupil at the completion of his primary period and carry him forward three or four years longer. For this class of institution the state calls upon the parent to bear part of the burden of

support. In two cantons, Zurich and Basel, even these schools are free, but in all other states an annual tuition fee ranging from twenty to eighty francs must be paid.

The test of educational advancement, however, and perhaps of social conditions in general in a community, is the state of higher education and the amount of support given to universities and scientific research. In this respect Switzerland does not lag behind, for besides several advanced colleges and professional schools, there are six fully equipped universities situated at Basel, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne and Fribourg. To these add the Federal Polytechnicum at Zurich, which has a greater attendance than any of the universities. All the universities are supported by the treasury of the state in which they are located. In the case of Zurich, the central government does the large part, but Geneva, with a population of about 135,000, maintains out of its own resources a university with a faculty of one hundred and twenty professors.

With regard to agricultural instruction, there are eighteen different colleges spread all over Switzerland. Five of these colleges are situated in the French part; thirteen in the North. The oldest and perhaps the best one is in Lausanne and was founded in 1870. All these colleges are connected with farms and some of them own big pastures in the mountains.

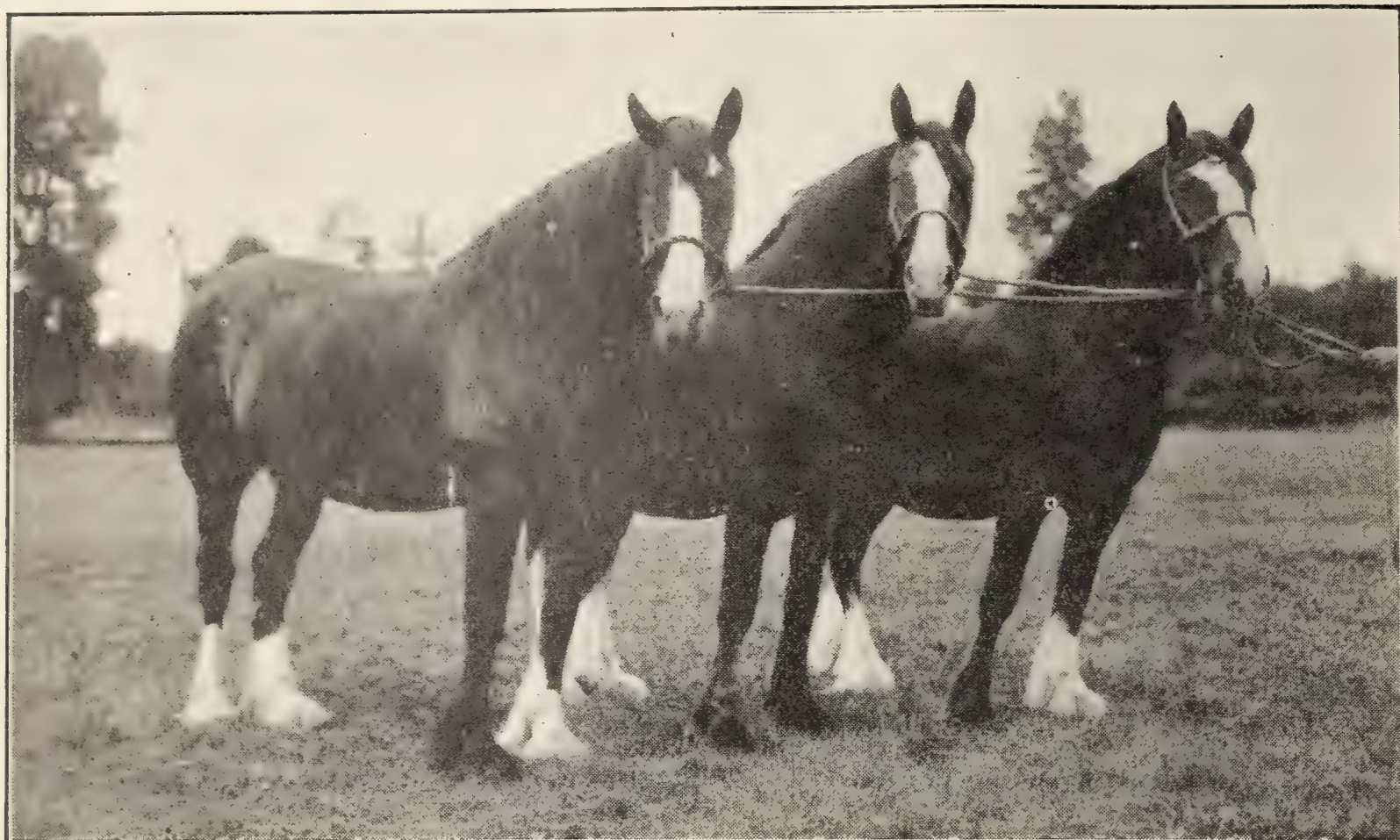
Lectures are held from the middle of October to the end of March.

The summer is generally free from lectures, but students coming from the city are kept on at the college and have to do practical work.

Two winter courses at one of these colleges leads to the diploma or graduation and enables the students to continue their studies at the agricultural division of the Federal Polytechnicum at Zurich, the only place in Switzerland where higher studies in agriculture can be made. Before entering the Polytechnicum, the student must pass an examination in chemistry, mathematics, French and German Literature and in a language other than his mother tongue. Half of the lectures are given in French and half in German. As soon as the students coming from the Italian part of Switzerland reach the necessary number, there will be lectures given in Italian in order to give each Swiss citizen an equal chance. Three years' study at the Polytechnicum with only two months' interruption in the summer time, lead to the degree.

From all that has been said, it can be seen that in regard to public schools, colleges and universities, Switzerland ranks amongst the first nations of Europe. Still the percentage of illiterates is greater than in Sweden or Germany as shown by the examination of recruits. This is probably due to the difficulties of life in the remote mountainous regions of Switzerland. Regarded as a whole, Switzerland has more public schools relative to its population than any other European country.





Lady Begg, Peggy Pride, Nerissa



Temisias Owl's Rogue

Coming—Annual Sweet Clover

By A. A. WERNER, '23

AN annual sweet clover was discovered at the Iowa experiment station in March, 1916, in seedlings grown in the college greenhouses. In field trials it made a growth of four and a half feet in three and a half months, while common red clover made a growth of five inches and biennial white sweet clover, a growth of fourteen inches. Small samples of the seed were sent to experiment stations and farmers all over the United States. Reports received showed that it made the remarkable growth of four to eight feet in from four to five months.

Nor has the growth of this clover been limited to the United States. It has been grown in Ontario, where it ripened seed in four months. Last spring, upon request, the writer secured fifty seeds from the Iowa station. These were planted about the 23rd of May. When the plants were two and a half feet high and in full bloom, the sheep pastured them to within six inches of the ground. They later grew to three and a half feet and produced two ounces of good quality seed, and two ounces more than was not quite mature. This may not have been good management, but it certainly showed the ability of this plant to stand pasturing.

Mr. Buchanan, of Grey County, obtained a similar sample of seed, and reports that in four months it grew to a height of four to five feet but did not set seed. Mr. Neilson, of Norfolk County, reports that from one hundred seeds, from the same

source, he secured two cupfuls of seed, and that one plant, although bushy, grew to the enormous height of nine feet one inch.

As a Catch Crop

What has been stated so far is accurate in every detail. From these reports, this is certainly a wonderful plant. Let us consider what future it will have in general agriculture.

Annual sweet clover closely resembles the white flowered biennial variety and seems to be a "sport" from it. Beside possessing all other of its good qualities, it reaches maturity in one season.

Biennial sweet clover, as you know, surpasses even alfalfa in yield of hay per acre, yield of pasture, ability to stand pasturing, in value as a nitrogen gatherer, in nectar secretion, and in adaptability to adverse soils and conditions. Annual sweet clover apparently does all this, and in one season.

The annual is not liable to revert to the biennial variety, nor mix with it. It has been kept pure for four years. When cut for seed, any plants that have gone back to the biennial variety, or plants that have grown from seeds that were crossed with biennial will not have produced seed in the one season. Thus we see the variety can be kept pure.

Annual sweet clover will make an ideal "catch crop." At present we have nothing that will grow good hay in one season. Vetches, millet or oats and peas are at best poor

substitutes for hay. Seeds of this clover sown the first of May would produce hay, the equal of biennial sweet clover hay, by the middle of August. Besides, the plant has every indication of making ideal pasture, either alone or in mixtures. At the most recent Experimental Union meeting, Dr. Zavitz recommended a pasture mixture of eighty pounds of oats and twenty pounds of sweet clover per acre. If in this mixture the biennial sweet clover were replaced by annual, what a crop would be produced! The sweet clover would reach a height of four feet instead of fourteen inches, or a proportionately greater amount of pasture would be obtained.

As a gatherer of nitrogen no plant excels sweet clover. Some maintain that to plow down a crop of it is as good as an application of thirty-five loads per acre of barnyard manure. This figure is not based on scientific experiment, however, and the writer considers it rather high. We could nevertheless add much more nitrogen and humus to the land we now summer fallow by sowing this new variety of sweet clover in rows, cultivating as long as possible, and in the early fall plowing it down. This would require very little more expense or labor, yet it would enrich the land far more than summer fallowing.

As an Orchard Cover Crop

Horticulturists for a long time have been looking for a suitable leguminous cover crop. The requirements of a good cover crop are: that it shall grow quickly; that it shall make sufficient growth to hold the snow; that it shall add humus and, if possible, nitrogen to the soil. Annual sweet clover promises to ful-

fil these requirements better than the rye, rape, buckwheat or hairy vetches now used. The only disadvantage is that it starts growth rather slowly. Sowing a little earlier would overcome this difficulty.

As a nectar producing plant sweet clovers are second to none. Professor Millen, the provincial apiarist, cited a case where a colony of bees on scales made a gain of twenty-three pounds of honey in a single day from the biennial variety. The annual flowers as freely and is as eagerly sought by the bee.

Many farmers have made small fortunes growing ordinary sweet clover seed. It has undoubtedly been overdone, for at present sweet clover seed is a glut on the market. There is now, however, as great an opportunity for profit making in the growing of annual sweet clover seed. At present it is changing hands at \$200 per bushel or 50 cents per ounce in the United States. Since it requires a longer season to mature, seed production will not be overdone as quickly as it was in the case of the biennial clover.

It is true that the present price of the seed is prohibitive. But before long it will be within reach of any farmer, for it is already being grown in five-acre plots. At present alfalfa and red clover are grown in many districts where they will not mature seed. It will be the same with annual sweet clover when the supply of seed meets the demand.

From these considerations may we not conclude that the general adoption of annual sweet clover will mark as great an advance in our agricultural methods as did the substitution of the modern binder for the old-fashioned reaper?—

Courtesy—"Farmer's Magazine."

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

By C. F. BAILEY, Managing Director

IN the year 1883 what is now known as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was established. At first its location was changed from year to year but in 1900 it finally settled down in Guelph permanently. As one might naturally suppose, the Fair had a small beginning and passed through several rather stormy periods but, fortunately for the organization, the live stock men who were behind it had the courage and resourcefulness to cope with these difficulties with the result that this great Winter Fair has demonstrated to Canada the importance of a Fair designed mainly to encourage the development of high-class live stock, particularly market classes. So much so is this true that we find to-day Winter Fairs of a similar nature established throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Through the success of these Winter Fairs and the development of the great International Exposition at Chicago, the agricultural interests of Canada have felt, for some years, the need of a National Winter Fair. Nothing was done, however, until the Hamilton Board of Trade invited some thirty-five representative live stock men to a luncheon in that city in the Fall of 1918 for the purpose of arranging, if possible, for the establishment of such a Winter Fair in the city of Hamilton. At this meeting, a Committee was appointed to take the matter up with the various associations of pure-bred live stock breeders at their Annual Meetings which were to be held in the following February. At their Annual

Meetings these Associations appointed a Committee, composed of three representatives from each Association, with power to consider propositions from any city in Eastern Canada and to finally select a location for the National Winter Fair. A meeting was finally called, to be held in the city of Hamilton, to consider propositions submitted by the cities of Hamilton and Toronto. After carefully considering the whole question, it was decided, by the casting vote of the Chairman, to locate in the city of Toronto.

The offer made by Toronto was as follows:—

(a) To erect an arena and subsidiary buildings, costing approximately \$1,000,000.

(b) The plans of these buildings to be approved by a joint committee representing the Winter Fair and the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

(c) The buildings to be handed over to the Winter Fair for three weeks each year during the months of November or December.

The city of Toronto required that the following conditions be complied with:—

1. There shall be an incorporated agricultural organization.

2. There shall be satisfactory evidence of financial support by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

3. There shall be an undertaking to establish and hold annually a live stock, dairy and horticultural show.

4. There shall be an agreement to pay the city \$40,000 annually for the next ten years.

5. There shall be a prize list of not less than \$40,000 annually.

6. There shall be a rental of \$10,000 per year paid by the Association.

In accordance with these conditions, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association of Canada was organized and since that time both the Federal and Provincial Governments have agreed to pay the Association the sum of \$25,000 annually for ten years. In addition to this, the Association has secured financial aid from stock yards, packing interests, corporations, financial subscribers and agricultural organizations totaling approximately \$80,000.

The plans and specifications for the home of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair were completed in November of last year, but unfortunately, owing to the high cost of building material and labor, the tenders proved to be too much in excess of the amount set aside for this purpose, with the result that the plans were very carefully revised and tenders are to be called for within the next few days. We have every assurance that the construction of the buildings will begin early in May, and have definitely decided to hold the Royal Winter Fair on November 16th to 24th inclusive, 1921.

The buildings include an arena, 200 x 340, with a seating capacity of 7,200 people, and an annex, 180 x 340, on either side two stories high. In addition to this there will be stabling accommodation for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The buildings, when completed, will house comfortably 700 horses, 1,200 cattle, 800 sheep, 1,000 hogs, 10,000 chickens, with sufficient accommodation remaining for exhibits of dairy products, field crops, fruit, vegetables, honey and flowers. Arrangements will also be made for the accommodation of

the public in the way of dining rooms, parcel check rooms, wash rooms, etc.

From the above outline, it will be seen that the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair will be unlike any other Winter Fair in that it will embrace every branch of agriculture and the importance of any one branch will be limited only by the financial aid received for that particular section and the co-operation of those representing the Association on the committee in charge of that department.

Even a brief article on our new Winter Fair would be incomplete without mentioning one or two special features which we hope to emphasize. In the live stock department the prize money offered for cattle, sheep and swine will be evenly divided between breeding classes and market classes, and this, it is hoped, will go far towards encouraging the development of high-class market products. This feature alone is very important to the live stock industry. Then, in regard to the dairy products, we have the definite assurance of the Dairy Council that there will be liberal financial support for that department of the Winter Fair, and plans are under way at the present time to devote a very large portion of the building to educational displays and exhibits of dairy products. The importance of this feature needs no comment. The dairy test will also be given prominence and it is hoped to arrange for a competition in the production of pure milk in conjunction with the dairy test. In the fruit section, the fruit growers of Canada are making preparations for a Fruit Conference to be held during the time of the Royal Winter Fair and, from present indications, the fruit show, together with the floral display, will be a very attractive feature. The feature of

each evening will be a Horse Show to be held in the large arena.

Space will not permit of a review of many other plans yet to be worked out, but, in conclusion, the writer wishes to state his firm belief that every

live stock man and everyone interested in agriculture will do his part towards boosting the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and helping make it worthy of Toronto, Ontario and the Dominion of Canada.



Agriculture is an art that renders those who understand it rich, but leaves those who do not understand it, however much they may labour in it, to live in poverty.—Xenophon, 434-355 B. C.



Postmortem

"Next year I'm going to plug right at the beginning of the term".

"Yes, you will! Howdya get that way?"

"Honest, Bill, I mean it this time! How did you make out?"

FIRST YEAR (ASSOCIATE)

Year Standing—Maximum 2600.

1. H. N. Frampton	2119
2. Simpson	2062
3. Wilson, P.L.	1967
4. F. H. Barnsley ..	1903
5. Laidlaw	1877
6. Martin, C.	1868
7. Wise	1864
8. Smith, F.	1862
9. Atkinson	1851
10. Wilmott	1832
11. Schell	1827
12. Hember	1777
13. James	1774
14. McLennan	1773
15. Hand	1746
16. Farrish	1731
17. Moore	1731
No. 16.	

18. Lyons	1720
19. Demary	1698
20. Ford	1691
21. Morrison	1689
22. Berry	1688
23. Lindsay	1687
24. Nelems	1642
No. 6, 16.	
25. Cameron	1616
No. 20.	
26. Marshall	1602
No. 12, 18.	
27. Ferguson	1579
28. Rogers	1544
No. 5, 16.	
29. Patten	1537
No. 8.	
30. Doering	1526
No. 16.	
31. Werry	1516
No. 6.	

32. Leek	1510
No. 17.	
33. Hall	1506
No. 6, 16.	
33. Hill	1506
35. Sewell	1495
No. 6.	
36. McCully	1479
No. 16.	
37. Wood, R. W.	1463
No. 14, 16.	
38. Armstrong, E.	1458
No. 3, 16.	
39. Forward	1445
No. 16.	
40. Gowanlock	1415
No. 6.	
41. Park	1411
No. 6, 8, 16, 17, 18.	
42. Innes	1375
No. 6, 8, 16.	
43. Henry	1346
No. 3, 6, 16, 18.	
44. Anderson	1335
No. 3, 16, 17.	
45. Nelson	1321
No. 6, 16.	
46. Harris	1315
No. 5, 6, 12, 20.	
47. Wilson, G. W.	1308
No. 5, 12, 16, 17.	
48. Keys	1284
No. 6, 8, 16, 17, 18.	
49. Burdy	1282
No. 6, 16, 17.	
50. Howard, R. M.	1262
No. 5, 6, 16.	
51. Wyndham	1254
No. 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 20.	
52. Donald	1244
No. 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17.	
53. Bird	1203
No. 1, 5, 8, 16, 17.	
54. Romero	1201
No. 3, 5, 14, 16, 18, 20.	

55. Holliday	1183
No. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16.	
56. Harvey	1036
No. 3, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20.	
57. Cummings	972
No. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20.	
58. Wood, C. D.	835
No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.	

LIST OF SUBJECTS

- 1. English Literature.
- 2. Comp. and Pub. Speaking.
- 3. Hydrostatics.
- 4. Soil Physics and Heat.
- 5. Farm Mechanics.
- 6. Inorganic Chemistry.
- 7. Botany.
- 8. Zoology.
- 9. Horticulture.
- 10. Field Husbandry.
- 11. Animal Husbandry (Wr.)
- 12. Animal Husbandry (pr.)
- 13. Dairying.
- 14. Poultry.
- 15. Apiculture.
- 16. Vet. Anatomy.
- 17. Materia Medica.
- 18. Farm Economics.
- 19. Elem. Drainage.
- 20. Mathematics.

FIRST YEAR (DEGREE)

Year Standing—Maximum 2500.

1. Wishart	1967
2. Harrison	1936
2. Felker	1919
No. 3	
4. McArthur, P. M.	1899
5. Donaldson, W.D.E.	1889
6. Keegan	1869
7. Patterson	1856
8. Parsons	1853
No. 10.	

9. Ainslie	1813
10. Cameron, O.E.	1732
No. 3.	
11. Smith, C.W.	1770
12. Ostler	1750
13. Skinner	1740
14. McGregor	1731
15. Easton	1729
No. 3.	
16. Gemmell	1722
17. Smith, H.E.	1717
18. Parrish	1713
No. 3.	
19. Hamilton, J. M.	1706
20. Edmonds	1701
21. Nelson, J. B.	1694
No. 3.	
22. Wallace, J.C.M.	1658
No. 6.	
23. Longman	1656
24. Martin, A.H.	1605
25. Holman	1592
No. 6.	
26. Woodruff	1586
No. 6.	
27. Moran	1573
28. Robertson	1572
29. Staples	1561
30. Shoemaker	1489
31. Purdy, H. C.	1483
No. 3, 17.	
32. Lane	1472
No. 8, 17.	
33. Lindsay	1431
No. 6, 7, 10, 17.	
34. Craig	1423
No. 6.	
35. Short	1382
No. 3, 7.	
36. Wharton	1375
No. 3, 6, 17.	
37. Gautby	1364
No. 3, 7.	
38. Allingham	1362
No. 3, 7, 17.	
39. Smith, H.C.	1268
No. 3, 7, 10.	

40. Donaldson, P.K.G.	1212
No. 6, 7, 17.	
41. Hurtubuse	1209
No. 1, 4, 7.	

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literature.
2. Comp. and Pub. Speaking.
3. Horticulture.
4. Mechanics.
5. Electricity.
6. Farm Mechanics.
7. Inorganic Chemistry.
8. Botany.
9. Zoology.
10. Heat.
11. Field Husbandry.
12. Animal Husbandry (Pr.)
13. Dairying.
14. Poultry.
15. Apiculture.
16. Bacteriology.
17. Farm Economics.

SECOND YEAR.

Year Standing—Maximum 3400.

1. Riddell	2766
2. Hutt	2752
3. Mutrie	2521
4. Fraser, J. F.	2516
5. Presant	2469
6. Balch	2461
7. Warner	2446
8. Upshall	2444
9. White, F.H.	2412
10. Jones	2390
11. Ruhnke	2384
12. Garner	2381
13. Cchoon	2379
14. Cockburn	2377
No. 15.	
15. Wallace, W. M.	2373
16. Clutton	2343

17. Summers	2341	58. Ficht	2125
18. Pilkey	2335	59. Winch	2120
No. 13.		60. Kinchsular	2118
19. Kirk, J.R.	2323	No. 12, 13, 15.	
20. McKenzie, W.	2303	61. Derby	2114
21. Thompson, A.F.	2285	Eng. No. 13.	
22. Thomas, N. J.	2278	62. Blow	2111
23. Senn	2276	63. Breuls	2106
24. Burton	2271	Eng.	
25. Dickson	2266	64. Turner	2100
26. Elliott	2250	No. 12.	
No. 15.		65. Ward	2088
26. Stothers	2250	66. Blaney	2087
28. Richmond, A.G.	2246	67. Bennett	2083
29. Burke	2244	68. Fricker	2075
30. Manning	2237	69. Breckon	2071
31. Carbin	2235	70. George	2069
32. Bowman	2218	71. Gibbard	2068
33. Scott	2214	No. 22.	
34. Davey	2212	72. Baron	2065
35. Brink	2209	No. 15.	
36. McGiffin	2208	73. Hinrichs	2061
37. Dyce.	2199	No. 25.	
38. Howard, H.R.	2199	74. Bratt	2053
39. Bunner	2198	No. 11.	
40. Miller, E.A.	2196	75. Sager	2046
41. Synnott	2195	Eng.	
42. Stanley	2183	76. Macdermid	2040
43. Hellyer	2180	77. Graham, A.J.	2038
44. Huntsman	2175	78. Livingstone	2037
45. Laughlin	2171	79. Williamson	2036
46. McLeod	2170	80. Carr	2028
47. Vignale	2163	81. Wilson, G.C.	2020
48. Schell	2158	82. Riley, C.G.	2012
49. McCallan	2156	No. 7.	
50. Mahoney	2154	83. Evans	2011
51. Narston, E.H.	2151	No. 17.	
No. 22.		84. Armstrong, F.R.	2007
52. Richmond, R.G.	2150	No. 11.	
53. Hinchley	2145	85. Constable	1999
No. 15.		Eng.	
54. Nicholson	2144	86. Rutherford	1995
55. Smith, C.E.S.	2143	87. Mills	1992
56. Sorley	2131	88. Cole	1989
57. McKenzie, R.M.	2129	No. 7, 13.	

- | | |
|---|---|
| 89. Gilbert 1987
Eng. | 117. Whiddon 1864
Eng. |
| 90. Buchanan 1986 | 118. Nichol 1863
No. 7. |
| 91. Phillips 1981 | 119. Wood, T.J. 1855
No. 7. |
| 92. VanHaarlem 1978 | 120. Joss 1836 |
| 92. MacBeth 1978
No. 20. | 121. Campbell, D.G. 1835
Eng. |
| 94. North 1972
Eng. | 122. Speers 1834
Eng., No. 13, 22. |
| 95. Penny 1964
Eng. | 123. Beattie, A.G. 1831
Eng., No. 11. |
| 95. Hillier 1964
Eng. | 124. Buckley 1824
No. 7. |
| 97. Boucher 1959
No. 12. | 125. Clipsham 1821
Eng. |
| 98. McClelland 1954
No. 11. | 126. Bouis 1813
Eng., No. 20, 29. |
| 99. Dawson 1950 | 127. Rowat 1805
Eng. No. 7. |
| 100. Kerr 1948
Eng. | 128. Marston, A.R. 1803
Eng. |
| 101. Adams 1946 | 129. Chisholm 1800
Eng. No. 29. |
| 102. Macdonald 1940
No. 15, 20. | 130. Dobie 1798
Eng., No. 10. |
| 103. Eddy 1937
No. 15. | 130. Godwin 1798
Eng., No. 11, 32. |
| 104. Smith, J.B. 1926
No. 12. | 132. Howard, J.W. 1792
No. 15, 17. |
| 105. Woods, R. 1922
Eng. | 133. Carson 1783
Eng., No. 3, 4, 10. |
| 106. Sneyd 1913 | 134. Smith, T.M. 1775
Eng., No. 8. |
| 107. Ure 1912 | 135. Calder 1766
No. 7, 12, 15, 17. |
| 108. Arnold, E.C. 1903
Eng. No. 15. | 135. Horne 1766
No. 29. |
| 109. Hill 1893 | 137. Rogers, T.C. 1753
Eng., No. 11. |
| 110. Smith, C.A.S. 1891
Eng. | 138. McLean 1744
Eng. |
| 111. Champ. 1887
No. 15. | 139. Gray, G.M. 1742
No. 12. |
| 112. Crowe 1886 | |
| 113. Wilson, J. 1883 | |
| 114. Shearer 1882
Eng., No. 3, 12. | |
| 115. Young, H. 1874
No. 15, 22. | |
| 116. McCreary 1868
No. 3, 15. | |

140.	Lewis, T.A.	1723
	Eng., No. 10	
141.	Booth	1714
	Eng., No. 9, 11, 12.	
142.	McLaren	1708
	No. 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17.	

BELOW 50 P.C.

143.	Murray	1697
	No. 3, 10, 11.	
144.	Cheney	1684
	No. 15.	
145.	Miller, H.	1673
	No. 20.	
146.	Nelson, D.	1636
	Eng., No. 12, 17.	
147.	Kirkland	1587
	Eng., No. 3, 9, 12, 17.	
148.	McRae	1585
	Eng., No. 9, 12, 24, 29.	
149.	Ziegler	1580
	Eng., No. 8, 12, 13, 17, 29.	
150.	Featherstone	1303
	Eng., No. 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 25 29.	

LIST OF SUBJECTS

- 1. English Literature.
- 2. Composition and Pub. Speaking.
- 3. Economics.
- 4. Thesis.
- 5. Surveying and Drainage.
- 6. Agr. Engineering.
- 7. Electricity.
- 8. Farm Mechanics.
- 9. Agr. Chemistry.
- 10. Organic Chemistry.
- 11. Animal Chemistry.
- 12. Bacteriology.
- 13. Entomology.
- 14. Landscape Gardening and Flori-
culture.
- 15. Horticulture.
- 16. Economic Botany.

- 17. Plant Physiology.
- 18. Field Husbandry.
- 19. Animal Husbandry.
- 20. Feeding and Management.
- 21. Breeding and Marketing.
- 22. Live Stock.
- 23. Horse Judging.
- 24. Dairying.
- 25. Poultry (Wr.)
- 26. Poultry (Pr.)
- 27. Vet. Pathology.
- 28. Vet. Obstetrics.
- 29. Farm Economies.
- 30. Forestry.

THIRD YEAR.

Year Standing

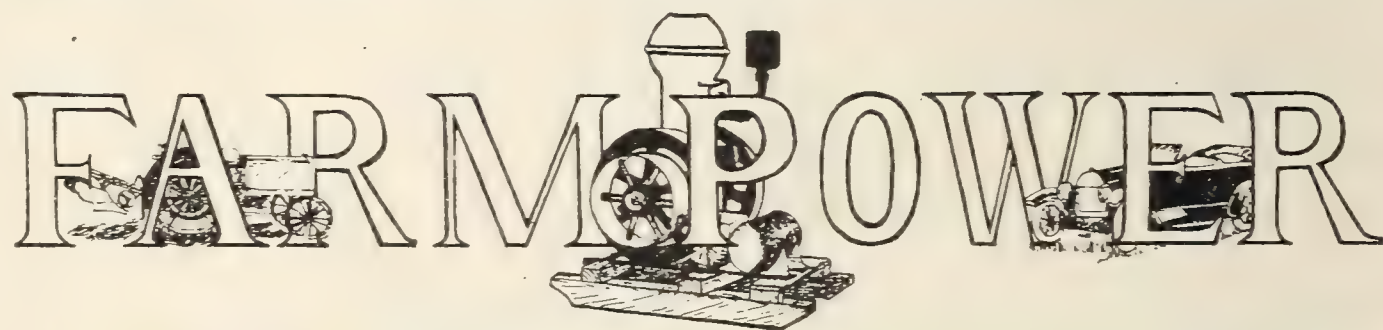
1.	Sheppard	81.3
2.	Hanlon	79.17
3.	Shaw	79.0
4.	Cline	76.75
5.	Hancock	76.5
6.	Graham, J.C.	75.1
7.	Shore, F.R.	75.0
8.	Chesley	74.9
9.	Hartley	74.7
10.	Hart	74.0
11.	Bates	73.89
12.	Thompson, J.W.	73.0
13.	Whiteside, A.G.	72.8
14.	Whitelock	71.3
15.	Davidson, J.G.	71.0
16.	Twinn	70.6
	No. 12	
17.	Renwick	70.4
18.	Hastings	70.0
19.	Hammersley	69.5
20.	Pearsall	68.7
21.	Raithby	68.5
	No. 17.	
22.	Chamberlain	68.2
23.	Emigh	67.9
24.	Claus	67.0
25.	White, R.E.	66.4
26.	Meek	66.0

27. Oldfield	65.7	64. Cook, H.E.	57.076
28. Toner	65.6	65. Sibbick	57.071
29. Smith, P.W.	65.1	No. 12.	
No. 17.		66. Laing	55.6
30. Hocking	64.6	No. 16, 21.	
31. Rogers, R.J.	64.3	67. Fleming	55.4
32. Ross	64.2	No. 13.	
33. Richardson	63.4	68. Alp	54.9
34. Walsh	63.3	69. Clarry, A.G.	54.2
35. Greaney	63.2	No. 6, 13.	
36. Shutt	63.1	70. Karn	54.1
37. Fraser, N.M.	62.7	71. Munro	54.03
38. Nelles	62.6	No. 11.	
39. Western, E.A.	62.4	72. Tolton	54.0
40. Fidler	62.3	No. 12.	
41. Brown, J.E.	61.85	73. Watson	53.9
42. Young, W.A.	61.82	74. Wilson, H.C.	52.9
43. Waugh	61.7	No. 7, 24.	
44. Coon	61.1	75. Sanders	52.4
No. 23		No. 6, 13, 16.	
45. Painter	61.08	76. Brennand	51.9
No. 6.		77. Bernal	51.39
46. Gray, J.A.	61.03	No. 23.	
No. 13.		78. Hamilton, W.G.	50.1
47. Heming, F.E.	61.00	No. 1, 6, 23.	
No. 15.		79. Griffith	49.3
48. Cody	60.8	No. 4, 12, 23.	
49. Armstrong, A.E.	60.7	80. Vickerson	46.7
50. Mackay, J.W.S.	60.4	No. 9, 13, 14, 23.	
51. Purdy, J.C.	60.38	81. Alexander	46.5
52. Beatty, R.G.	60.31	No. 7, 12, 13, 23	
53. St. John	59.5	82. McMillan	46.0
No. 13, 17.		No. 9, 12, 13, 15.	
54. Chilcott	59.1	83. Burrows	44.5
No. 23.		No. 1, 7, 12, 13, 18, 22.	
55. Edwards, M.S.T.	59.0		
56. Stewart	58.9		
57. McMullen	58.2		
58. Harley	58.1		
59. Hamilton, F.W.	58.0		
60. Western, H.U.	57.8		
61. Broughton	57.3		
No. 16, 23.			
62. Armstrong, T.M.	57.2		
No. 13, 23.			
63. Wildman	57.1		

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. Eng. Literature.
2. Comp. and Pub. Speaking.
3. Economics.
4. French.
5. Science of Education.
6. Heat.
7. Meteorology.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. Cold Storage. | 17. Syst. Entomology. |
| 9. Inorganic Chemistry. | 18. Economic Entomology. |
| 10. Qualitative Chemistry (Wr.) | 20. Bacteriology. |
| 11. Qualitative Chemistry (Pr.) | 21. Dairy. |
| 12. Quantitative Chemistry. | 22. Horticulture. |
| 13. Organic Chemistry. | 23. Farm Economics. |
| 14. Geology. | 24. An. Husbandry (Pr.) |
| 15. Crypt. Botany. | 25. Field Husbandry. |
| 16. Plant Physiology. | |



The Last Acre

Seed Drills

Next to plowing the most important operation on the average farm is seeding. Many farmers could increase their crop yields considerably by a more judicious choice in the type of

drill to be used or by a better knowledge of the one already in use.

There are five general styles of drills on the market at the present time. They are the hoe drill, the shoe drill,

the disc drills, single and double, and the press drill. The first four are similar in construction, differing only in their methods of depositing and covering the seed.

The hoe drill and the shoe drill were the first to be used and are still found on the Ontario farms. The hoe drill does very satisfactory work on sandy loam soils or on well tilled summer-fallows. It differs from the shoe drill in its passage through the soil and scatters the seed in a wider drill row.

The shoe drill fails to penetrate the soil evenly, consequently placing the seed at various depths with uneven germination as a result. It also clogs up easily, especially in fields where the stubble has been plowed under at a shallow depth. Another objection to the shoe drill is the narrow track it makes and the cramping of the seed.

The single disc drill is used to a large extent on the Western prairies where thousands of acres are "stubble in" each spring without any previous cultivation. It requires considerably more horse power than the other types of drills of similar size. It leaves the soil too loose and covers the seed with the dry surface earth which retards germination. The writer has seen various grain fields where the single disc drill was used along with the double disc drill and after the seed had germinated a difference in growth was quite noticeable in favor of the double disc drill. Doubtless this difference would not have been so marked if moisture had been more plentiful at the time of seeding.

No one kind of seed drill will work well under all conditions of soil, yet the double disc drill is acknowledged to be the most satisfactory for general use. It places the seed uniformly at

the required depth with the least possible disturbance to the soil. Clumps of sod or earth do not interfere with the work of the furrow opener and moist soils will not plug it readily. The double disc drill has one weakness which has but recently been remedied by the manufacturer. After two or three seasons' work the disc becomes worn at the hub and has a tendency to spread. If "the play" is too great the discs cannot be tightened so as to run together and they must be replaced by new ones.

The press drill is used only where dry farming methods are followed. The surplus weight instead of being carried by two wheels, as in most drills, is spread over a number of press wheels which follow immediately behind the markers. These press wheels pack the soil firmly around the seed.

Drills are made in sizes ranging from eleven to twenty-four markers. The sizes most used in this province are twelve to sixteen markers and are equipped for three horses. The larger machines are built with reinforced frames and stub axles and are fitted for either four or six-horse hitch.

In purchasing a drill make sure you buy the type best suited for your requirements. A good drill will have sufficient weight and strength of pressure-spring to sow the seed at the proper depth. Some drills are not balanced correctly. The weight of the driver should relieve most of the weight of the poles from the necks of the horses.

A drill without foot boards is a drawback to efficiency. Through force of habit many farmers still consider human energy cheaper than horse flesh. The absurdity of trudging along behind an outfit all day is on a par with that of the man who hitches his driver

to the buggy to go to town, then walks along behind to lighten the load! Wasted energy in the field could be more profitably used at chore time.

There are a few precautions that should be taken with any drill. Before being used it should be gone over thoroughly and all moving parts cleaned and oiled. The feed runs are sure to be rusted. These should be soaked with kerosene, then tested with a wrench to make sure they run freely. The writer has seen as many as ten drills in one district that had to have a new bottom for the grain box be-

cause their owners had neglected to take this precaution. With the double disc drill the discs should be removed and the hubs cleaned out and filled with hard oil. Don't put lubricating oil in the feeds. Don't store your drill with the furrow-openers raised and without greasing the disc blades to prevent rust.

Remember this: that for every machine that is worn out through years of service ten are thrown on the junk pile through careless handling and ignorance.

—Breckon, '23



ABOUT THIS TIME O YEAR

THE OAC REVIEW

• REVIEW STAFF •

E. T. CHESLEY, '22. *Editor-in-Chief.*

R. E. BALCH, '23, *Associate Editor*

L. H. HANLAN, '22, *Agri.*

R. J. ROGERS, '22, *Exper.*

J. C. GRAHAM, '22, *Hort.*

R. A. HOCKING, '22, *Poultry.*

H. C. ELLIOTT, '23,

Farm Power.

H. M. BARON, '23, *Alumni*

MISS E. WHITELOW, *Mac. Rep.*

MISS B. LAILEY, *Asst. Rep. Mac*

F. B. HUTT, '23, *Col. Life.*

E. N. BUCKLEY, '23, *Athletics.*

MCK. MCARTHUR, '24, *Locals.*

A. T. BROWN, *Apiculture*

EDITORIAL

"I volunteered some advice which struck me as being excellent."

"Now It Can Be Told."

(With apologies to Sir Philip Gibbs.)

WITH this issue the Review comes temporarily under new editorial management. Editors in the past have been students, subject to student limitations, prejudices, and discipline; but the Acting-Editor wishes it to be understood very plainly that he is not a student, is not amenable to discipline, and is altogether irreverent toward those men and things which are not

worthy of reverence, however mock-impressive they may be.

We do not intend to turn the Review into a "John Bull" or "Jack Canuck," but we do intend to handle facts without fear or favor, to offer blunt and honest opinions without diplomatic phrasing, and to hew to the line though the chips fall upon Olympus.

Scholarships for Overseas Men

AT THE last session of the Ontario Legislature provision was made for five scholarships of \$1.200

each to enable Ontario students to take post-graduate courses in France. The French Government offers special in-

duancements to a limited number of Canadian students, with a sufficient knowledge of the French language, to take post-graduate work in that country. In past years these scholarships usually have been taken by men of the arts course, but this year they were offered particularly to students of agriculture, forestry, chemistry or some other subject of a practical nature. The Ontario Agricultural College was asked to submit the names of two men who would be eligible for such scholarships.

A Committee on Scholarships was appointed from the faculty of the college, and recently their recommendations were handed to the Minister of Education. Four names were submitted, the men to be chosen in the order named. The first and fourth names on the list are those of overseas men, the second and third those of men who have not seen overseas service.

It appears to us that an overseas man sufficiently qualified to have his name appear on the list at all should be entitled to priority over a man who was not overseas. While the two non-overseas men named no doubt had ample and valid reason for remaining at home, they also had the opportunity to carry on with their studies here while the other men were in the trenches—of which opportunity both of them availed themselves. To give them the

further advantage of a post-graduate scholarship over the heads of ex-service men seems decidedly unfair to the latter, to say the least. Surely the Committee on Scholarships did not fully realize all the facts of the case when they made their recommendations. Perhaps it is not yet too late to make a change."

We quote the above from the editorial page of the "Farmers' Magazine." While it is not the policy of the Review to welcome or encourage outside comment upon the conduct of affairs at the O.A.C., this criticism is so reasonable and just that we cannot ignore or reject it.

There seems to be an undercurrent of opinion in some quarters that returned men at the college are unreasonable in their demands for "preference." This is by no means the case; the returned men of the O.A.C. have been a decidedly sane and stabilizing element in college life since their return, and they have contented themselves with the most moderate requests for special consideration.

Forgetting—those of us who have not already forgotten—all other aspects of the question, all must concede that the man who lost several years of training and opportunity because of war-service should not on that account be penalized. That is simply a matter of common justice and common-sense.

Some old men in Surrey report that they knew the first Gardiners that came into these parts, to plant Cabbages, Colleflovers, and to sow Turnips, Carrots, and Parsnips, to sowe Raith or (early ripe) Rape, Pease, all of which at that time were great rarities, we having few, or none in England, but what came from Holland and Flanders. These Gardiners with much ado procured a plot of good ground, and gave no less than 8 pound per acre; yet the Gentleman was not content, fearing they would spoil his ground; for they did use to dig it. So ignorant were we of Gardening in those dayes.

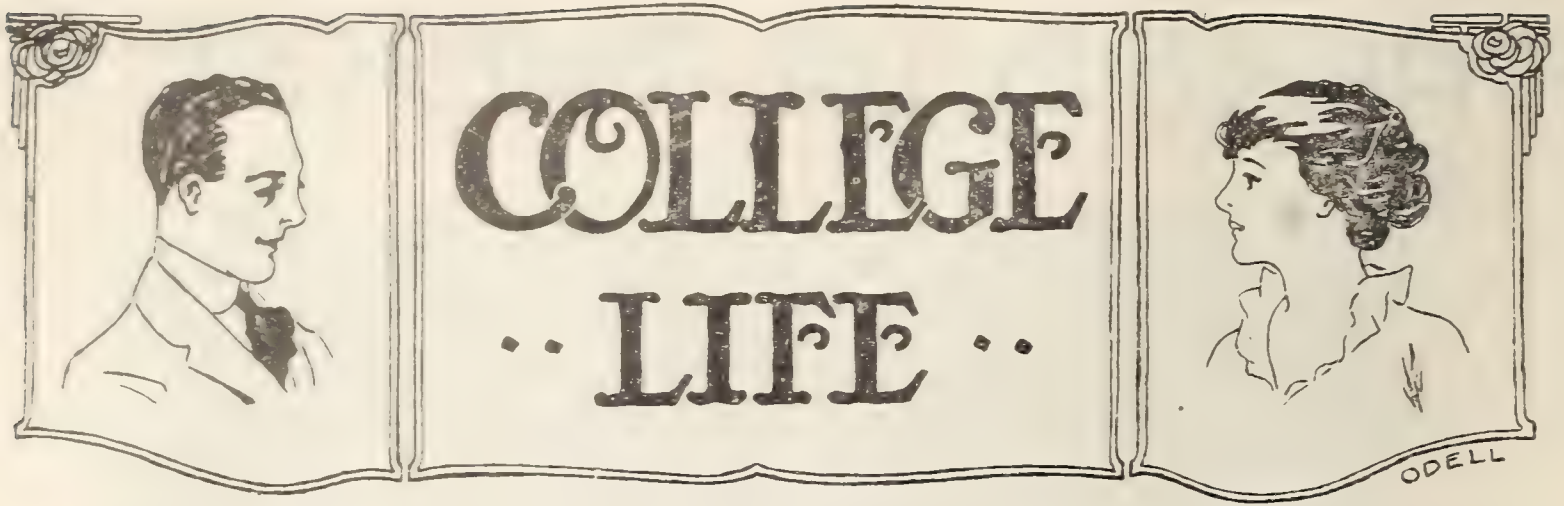
Samuel Hartlib, The Compleat Husbandman, 1659.

—“APRES LA GUERRE”



WHEN first my young forefather crossed the sea,
He hewed and hammered from the forest wild
A slabbed small cabin for his wife and child;
And by the cabin door he set a tree
To bear bright apples in the years to be
Long time it grew and flourished, fruitful-smiled
Above the amber Otter, wood-enisled,
And still it leans beneath the hillside's lee.
The vanished woodlands now are farming lands;
The highroad runs where once the cabin stood;
Gone long ago those pioneering hands
And scattered far who bear his name and blood;
But still the Otter rolls its clear-brown flood
And still the sturdy tree he planted stands.

~ The Veterans ~



Reception of the Short Course Girls

With the new term came the new girls to our far-famed Mac Hall. But strange to say there did not seem to be anything exciting going forward. The College boys, those that were seen at all, had a serious, a worried or a pre-occupied look. However, by Saturday the Short course girls had got over that homesickness and had become acclimatized. Just then Dame Rumor started a whisper that there was to be a dance, and by supper time, in spite of some opposition, it was an accomplished fact. By eight o'clock dancing was in full swing and Miss Maxwell, Mistress of Ceremonies, had a hard time getting the crowd stopped long enough to announce her intention of having a program. The first number was a set of ever popular Musical Chairs. After some wild excitement Mr. E. D. Clips-ham won out. When the dancing started again, an added zest was given to the music by the accompaniment of members of the College Hawaiian Orchestra, who from then on made a marked improvement in the tone and time of the music. During the next interval Miss Liphardt rendered "Sunshine and Butterflies" with freshness and vivacity. And then to the dance. Tag dances were the order of the day

and everyone seemed in the best of spirits, although we do remember one chap who looked anything but pleased when we cut in. The next item on the program was a reading by Miss Hagey. To appreciate her success one only needed to note the expressions of her audience. Every movement or utterance was mirrored on their faces as she followed "her hero" or chewed her gum. After further worship of Terpsichore, Miss McManus favored us with "Birthdays" in her usual captivating and artistic way. While the number of "taggers" had not diminished, yet the floor did not seem nearly so full as heretofore and the reason was not hard to seek. A casual glance down the corridor or into either drawing room was sufficient. However as "Max" says, "Who cares as long as everybody enjoys themselves." One face was missed, that of Mrs. Fuller, but we were pleased to learn that her indisposition would not keep her from us long. Ten o'clock came as a shock to the dancers and as a painful reality to the drawing room tenants, but 'twas a fine large evening for our newly arrived fair ones, and we were glad to be able to share in their enjoyment.

Picture Presented of Late Major Kent

An enlarged photograph of the late Major Victor John Kent, who commanded the 56th O.A.C. Battery in Canada and England, and the 55th Battery in France, was presented to the college by the ex-members of those units who are at present in the student body or on the faculty of the college. It is proposed that the picture shall hang in the Memorial Hall, and it was with this idea in mind that President Reynolds accepted it on behalf of the college.

Major Kent, whose home was in London, Ontario, was a graduate of the Royal Military College; but while he was not an alumnus of the O.A.C., it was felt by those who served under him that he deserved a place in the war annals of this college. Major Kent organized and trained the O.A.C. Battery in the spring and summer of 1916; when the battery, after making an enviable record in the firing tests, was broken up, Major Kent went with the larger part of it to command the 55th. He met his death in action on the 4th of March, 1918, during an extensive raid put on by the Germans on the Lens

sector in the early morning of that date. Their counter-battery work was particularly accurate and severe, and the gun position was heavily shelled. After the orders to cease firing had been received Major Kent endeavored to get his gun-crews from the pits into a large dugout. The last man had gone in, when Major Kent was killed instantly by a shell which detonated beside him. The battery felt his loss keenly. A strict disciplinarian in training days, in France he put the welfare of his men foremost in his thoughts. He died as he would have wished, in the heat of action, a brave Canadian and a gentleman.

A plate on the picture carries this inscription:

MAJOR VICTOR JOHN KENT

Killed in action at Lens, March 4th, 1918, who commanded the 56th O.A.C. Battery, C.F.A., in Canada and England, and the 55th Battery in France.

*"On Fame's eternal camping ground ..
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead——"*

Short Course for Soldiers' Wives Finished

On Friday of this week the classes held at the O.A.C. for the women of the Soldier Settlement Board course were finished.

Anyone who heard the last good-byes, and the promises to write, and the exclamations of what a wonderful two

weeks they have been ! The nicest time since I came to Canada ! so much to tell everybody at home, etc., etc., could not help realizing how the women have appreciated the hospitality shown by the people of Guelph.

On Monday afternoon of this week,

members of the Rotary Club brought their cars, and everyone was given a long drive. It was a beautiful sunshiny day, so the motor trip was a keen enjoyment.

Mrs. Reynolds and the wives of the O. A. C. faculty entertained at afternoon tea on Tuesday—a very happy little gathering. Then on Tuesday evening the class was given a party at the home of Dr. Wallace by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Music and entertainment were provided and everyone came home saying, "That's one evening we wouldn't have missed for anything."

The women of the class were very anxious to meet President Reynolds, so it was arranged that he should talk to them on Monday evening. This was just a little informal gathering in the sitting room of the men's residence, and Mr. Reynold's address was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The Minister of Agriculture is much

interested in these classes which are being held all over Canada, and he had expected to come to Guelph himself on Wednesday to speak to the women. Unfortunately this was impossible at the last minute.

Dr. McCullough of the Provincial Department of Health was anxious that the new work of his department should be brought to the attention of a group of women from so many different parts of Ontario, and so Miss Mary Powers, of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, was sent to speak to the class on Wednesday evening. The girls of Macdonald Hall were invited to be present and Miss Power's talk was full of interesting information.

The whole-hearted co-operation of the College staff, and the friendly hospitality shown by different organizations of the college and city have combined to make this class a great success.

"Mary Marston" in the Guelph Mercury.

Inside Stuff

There was war on in the Dean's quarters. He and his assistant had been in heated argument for more than five minutes, over which was to have the night off, and it was only the ringing of the lecture bell that prevented an absolute outbreak of pugilistic hostilities.

But the hot words on both sides had produced a desire for revenge in their hearts, and it was only to be expected that on meeting on their way to lectures they should naturally gravitate towards each other. The meeting was ill-timed, for not only had they chosen the muddiest spot on the campus but had selected for their audience the third and fourth years. The assistant dean, ban-

tam-like and game, started the affray with a flying leap at his opponent's waist, succeeding in obtaining a hold there. The dean, fiery by nature and much heavier, endeavored to throw him off, but it was in vain and finally down they went in the mud and rolled over and over, now one on top and then the other. The dean's head had lost its fieryness where it had been pushed into the mud, and his coat was torn to shreds. His assistant being lighter was in no better plight, for in the melee his face had been planted in the soft earth, completely occluding his mouth, nose and eyes so that he was difficult to recognize. It was great fun for the spec-

tators, who cheered lustily as their respective champions came on top. And it was this, that finally ended the affair, for the opponents, after cooling their ardor in the slush suddenly realized that they had lost their dignity and were providing amusement for the crowd who were only too anxious to have the affair continue. Simultaneously they rose to

their feet and shook hands. Without a word to the crowd, they turned and walked off to the residence together.

That night, a fourth year man was installed temporarily as dean, and someone noticed the late antagonists walking downtown arm-in-arm, as if nothing had occurred to interrupt the even tenor of their way.



On with Athletics—College!!

As we look back upon last year's Athletic program we must surely be aware of the fact that College Athletics have received a boost that will put them on their feet for many years to come, and there is no reason why the O. A. C. cannot make a still better name for itself in the College Athletic world. We can do better and we must for it is one way by which we are judged by outsiders,—by the type of athletes we send out and the calibre of the teams that represent the old place. Having laid some stress on the importance of College Athletics it may be well to review last year's work and look ourselves over before we get down to business next fall.

In the spring of 1920 our able Physical Director, and the Athletic Executive devised a program with the object in view to get every student into the game and consequently to get the man

on the side lines hard. A program was drafted, and Athletic leaders were appointed to handle the schedule, and teach the games. A general meeting was held, backed by the faculty, and a general outline of the new scheme was presented. The students backed the Physical Director and Executive to a man in putting on the program, and revision of the Athletic Constitution.

Athletics for all was the College byword with the result that the student body left last April with the full intention of doing their bit.

During the summer the finishing touches were put on the programs with the result that early in September a gang of huskies were seen on the campus making preparations to accommodate all comers along Athletic lines, and to be in readiness for the rush. We all could see the result a week after open-

ing by looking over the campus every night. To see it covered with budding athletes was very encouraging. We also found that we were decidedly crowded for space. However, a very successful Field Day resulted with a record number of entries. The College did well at the Inter-Faculty meet at Toronto, and at the cross country race at Hamilton on Thanksgiving Day. On the rugby field our first team covered the old college with glory by winning the Junior Inter-Collegiate Championship at Toronto. Our Basketball and Hockey teams did good work not forgetting our representatives at the Aquatic Meet and the Assault at Arms in Toronto. On the whole the program was a great success, but like all new ideas it can be improved upon, and it will be in the future. In the first place we need more space to work on; neither did last year's program take in all the students. The remedy for the latter flaw is Compulsory Athletics on the curriculum, and that will make its initial appearance in September 1921. The past two terms' work has been a great success but we have a great deal to do yet. The Physical Director and Athletic Executive have great obstacles

to overcome, a lot of work to do and they must have your co-operation in boosting Athletics.

As the term ends and we all break up we find Mr. K. W. Forman and the Athletic Executive working hard and making preparations for next fall's program. It would take a long time to cover the good work done by the 1921 Executive, and in short they are carrying on with great vigor. Up to date the nature of next year's plans is uncertain. Compulsion in Athletics is certain to come, and that means Athletics for all. A permanent Physical Director will likely succeed Mr. Forman next fall, and a new Athletic field has been promised. In the future a stadium will be built, and all this work must be pushed by the men that follow us. At present we must show them what we can do, and who we are by turning out crack athletes, and championship teams; we can do it too! Next fall the track teams and rugby teams will go through an early training.

So up and at 'em, boys!—Play the game! On with Athletics—we need your support!

E. N. BUCKLEY, '23.





The Western Ontario O. A. C. Alumni Association met for the second time since its organization at St. Thomas, Ont. on the evening of March 30th with President H. S. Fry in the chair. Many members from the south western part of the province attended.

The association discussed the educative possibilities of an experimental station, and a petition will go forward to Premier Drury and Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, to have an experimental and demonstration station placed in a central place in the south-western part of the province, where specialized crops are grown, and so that the farmers of this district may be best served. It was recommended that the farm be operated by the provincial Department of Agriculture. It was also pointed out that such a farm would be very beneficial to corn and tobacco growers who are desirous of having better strains and varieties of both crops.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has at the present time experimental demonstration stations located in other parts of the province for similar reasons and similar purpose, conducted at public expense, and the association considered the establishing of one nearer their home as a concession due to the

farmers of the south-west district.

The remainder of the evening was spent in discussing topics of local interest. Mr. D. D. Diggs superintendent of the tobacco experimental station at Harrow, Ontario, gave an outline of his experiments there with considerable financial benefit to the farmers. The new change at the O. A. C. regarding the matriculation standard was also given favorable criticism.

The first outing of the association "a summer field day" may be held at Rondeau during the holidays.

Members of the council elected for the year were: Bruce Campbell Lamont, Walkerton; Essex, A. McKenney, Walkerville; Elgin, D. E. Carroll, Iona Station; Kent, Roy Abraham, Chatham; Lambton, J. W. Lawrence, Sarnia; Middlesex, J. H. Wheaton, Thorndale; Norfolk, E. Neff, Simcoe; Oxford, G. L. Green, Woodstock; Huron, S. B. Stothers, Clinton; Perth, new agricultural representative.

The officers of the association are: Honorary president, Col. W. J. Brown, London; president, H. S. Fry, London; first vice-president, S. P. Brown, Ilderton; second vice-president, A. McKenney, Walkerville; secretary, R. A. Finn, London; treasurer, G. F. Kingsmill, London; publicist, W. H. Porter, London.

DR. CREELMAN RESIGNS.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Ex-President of the O. A. C., is recovering from the illness which caused his friends such anxiety recently, but has been forced to resign his appointment as General Manager of the Niagara Growers Ltd., as the condition of his health forbids active work for some time to come. In a letter to the director the doctor explains his position.



"While I feel that I am making good progress and look forward to ultimate recovery, it is clear that it will be impossible for me to assume the duties of General Manager of your company. It is essential that your company should have the services of some person who can give full time and energy to this work for the first few years, and I therefore desire to relieve you of any obligations which you may consider to be due to myself in connection with anything that has transpired, and to proceed with a free hand with other arrangements for the effective management of the business.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to tell you how much I regret this develop-

ment. I accepted the position not only because of the usual financial considerations, but because I looked upon it as a real opportunity for effective service. I believe that your company is proceeding along proper lines to solve one of the most important problems of the fruit industry at this time and I wish it all possible success. If at any future time I can be of any service to you, I need hardly say I will be very glad to do so. In the meantime, however, there appears to be nothing more which I can say."

This development came as a great shock and disappointment to the directors, who passed a unanimous resolution of regret and sympathy. The possibility of making temporary arrangements was considered, but it was recognized that the condition of Dr. Creelman's health, as stated in his very frank letter, as well as the needs of the new company made this impracticable. Accordingly, they proceeded with the consideration of other names of men who might be secured for permanent appointment. No announcement, however, will be possible for a short time.

H. C. White '07 is county agent at Lawrenceville, Illinois.

A. A. Dysart, associate '02 has been appointed Speaker of the House in New Brunswick. Mr. Dysart is to be congratulated on the high honor that he has obtained. The Review regrets that it has not the material at hand to give Mr. Dysart the "write up" that he deserves, but it hopes to be able to do so in the near future.

E. Bradt '12 is farming at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mr. Bradt was formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick.

"Louie" LaPierre is Field Supervisor for the S. S. B. at Chilliwack, B. C., with "Cap" Welland as assistant. "Cap" says the mosquitoes in that section are enough to put the wind-up even such a hardened campaigner as himself.



Miss Eleanor Neilson

Miss Eleanor Neilson, '20, has been recently visiting her classmate, Miss Dorothy Duff of Guelph. "Neilly" says she had "a perfectly wonderful time" out West but is glad to get back East again. She intends taking a few holidays before going into Dietetic work again. On her trip she mentions having met Miss Adele Blaine, '20, in Calgary and Ken. Tatlow '23 in Vancouver.

J. B. McCurry '18 of the Division of Botany at Charlottetown P. E. I. spent a few days a short time ago amongst his old friends at the College.

F. L. Barrett '13 paid a short visit to Guelph last month on business. He is working for the Listowel Coal Co.

"Ted" Darling '13 was last heard of in Sherbrooke, Quebec, where it was re-

ported that he was doing fine.

J. B. Buchanan '99 is county agent in Nevado, Idaho. He was formerly on the staff at Ames Agricultural College.

D. G. Laird '15 has been recently appointed agronomist at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

R. L. Ramsay '14 is at present on the staff of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in British Columbia as District Agriculturist.

R. S. Thompson '11 is farming near Indian Head. Mr. Thompson was until recently on the staff of the Farmers Advocate.

BIRTHS.

Chisholm.—At Toronto on March 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chisholm (nee Laura Nixon) a daughter (Joy).

White.—At Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. White, a daughter.

Mr. Frank E. Foulds, B.Sc. (Agr.) has been appointed Supervising Seed Analyst at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Winnipeg. Mr. Foulds took a combined course in Arts and Agriculture at McMaster University, Toronto, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He graduated in 1916, was with the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at St. Catharines, Ontario, for several months, and then enlisted. Following demobilization, he attended Faculty of Education at the University of Toronto, and has recently been in charge of the Science and Agricultural Department at the Clinton Collegiate Institute.

Professor G. E. Day was elected secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders at their annual meeting.

Dr. G. P. McRostie has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Cereal Husbandry department of Macdonald College, in charge of grass and clover investigations. Dr. McRostie graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1912, and after serving with the Ontario Department of Agriculture as agricultural representative for a time, took up post graduate work at Cornell University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1919. At Cornell he majored in Plant Breeding and Plant Pathology, and did special work in breeding beans for disease resistance.

Mr. L. G. Heimpel '18 who has been on the staff at the Kemptville Agricultural School as instructor in Farm Mechanics and Drainage, resigned his position on February 12, to take the position of agricultural adviser with the Fordson Tractor Company.

Mr. A. G. McCullough '16 has severed his connection with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, where for some time past he has been Superintendent of the Poultry Division, and has been appointed to the position of Poultry Promoter for the Live Stock Branch in Manitoba.

Dr. F. C. Harrison, President of Macdonald College was elected President of the Society of American Bacteriologists for 1921. The society has a membership of about one thousand. Dr. Harrison was Professor of Bacteriology at the O. A. C. in "the old days" of twenty-five years ago.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was represented at the official opening of the Kemptville Agricultural School by the Director of Experimental Farms, Mr. E. S. Archibald. Mr. Archibald also addressed the gathering of short course students in the afternoon.

A. E. Romyn of the O. A. C. class '16 is doing graduate work in agronomy and Plant Physiology at the University of Illinois. Mr. Romyn received his Master's degree at Illinois last year.

M. F. Burrows '23 came up to the College a few weeks ago to see some of his old classmates. At present he is at Camp Borden qualifying for his first class certificate as an air mechanic. He says he likes the work fine and hopes to get a good job out of it when he is through.

Among the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School at the University of Illinois in June of this year is C. F. Patterson of Watford, Ont. Mr. Patterson graduated from the O. A. C. with class '18. After receiving the degree of M. S. in Horticulture at Illinois he continued his Graduate Studies doing his major work for the Doctor's degree in Plant Physiology under Dr. C. F. Hottes. Mr. Patterson's doctorate thesis is entitled "Growth in Relation to Temperature and Humidity."

Peter Cairnie, '21, has been transferred from the Ottawa to the Toronto office of the S. S. B. 'Tis rumored that the fact that Mac Hall is within weekend distance of Toronto had something to do with the change;—but cheer up, Pete, we'll never betray you!

"Miss Evelyn Ferguson, daughter of the Reverend G. Ferguson, Johannesburg, who was one of the Government students at the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada, has been appointed Government Lecturer in Domestic Science for the Western Province, with headquarters at Elsenburg School of Agriculture."

—South African News.

Miss Ferguson is a Macdonald graduate of '20.

Professor Crow's wide circle of friends will be relieved to hear that the "Prof." has definitely recovered from his recent serious illness, and is still smiling as philosophically as ever.



Miss M. Barker

We hear that Miss M. Barker, '20 is establishing high standards for graduates of the Hall as Dietitian of the Hospital at Batavia, N. Y. With her is Miss Robertson, '20, as Housekeeper. "Marg" finds the work complicated but interesting and is enjoying the life immensely.

W. J. Murray '17 visited the College recently—Scotland could not hold him. He is going to settle down on the first farm that catches his eye. Ontario he says, offers better opportunities than the land of the thistle.

N. S. Anderson '20 was in Guelph for a few days recently visiting old acquaintances.

WEDDINGS.

News has been received from British Columbia of the marriage in Vancouver of Eric Hearle, B.S.A., and Miss Ida Webb, of Wolverhampton, England. Mr. Hearle has many friends here, both in the city and at the O. A. C., where he held the post of dean for some time. He was one of the first to enlist during the Great War, and was wounded in the charge of the 4th Battalion at Lange-marck. After a short honeymoon spent in Vancouver Island, Mr. and Mrs. Hearle returned to Mission, B. C., where Mr. Hearle is in charge of the investigations of the mosquito problem of the Fraser Valley, which has recently been undertaken by the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Government. Here's wishing the young couple the best of luck.

The following item was forwarded the Review by Mr. B. E. Paterson, a B. S. A. of '88.

Turney—McDowell.

Fredericton, N. B.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was the scene of one of the prettiest weddings of the season when Miss Elizabeth (Betty) McDowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. McDowell, became the bride of A. Gordon Turney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Turney, of Saventhen, Belgium.

The groom graduated with the class

of '09 and was winner of the Creelman Class Prize for that year.



H. J. Cudmore

"They tell me old Cud's went and gone and done got married!"

"No!"

"Fact! Look here!"—

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver of Palmerston announce the engagement of their niece, Ruth Elizabeth Oliver, to Harold J. Cudmore, B. S. A., of Bronte, Ont., the marriage to take place during April.

"Well, that doesn't say he's married, does it?"

"No, it doesn't, but he is, anyway." "Cud" entered O. A. C. with year '17, but broke his course to enlist with the 56th O. A. C. Battery early in 1916. He was a member of the Battery Baseball nine which won the Canadian Corps Championship at Brussels. At College he won the Aquatic Championship in 1916 and again in 1920 after his return from overseas. He graduated in the spring of 20 and settled down upon a fruit-farm near Bronte; now he takes another step toward contented happiness. To you and your bonny bride, old-timer, the best of everything!



A VOICE FROM ANCIENT HELLAS.

There is naught which earth displays with intent to deceive, but in clear and simple language stamped with the seal of truth she informs us what she can and cannot do. There it has ever seemed to me that earth is the best discoverer of true honesty, in that she offers all her stores of knowledge in a shape accessible to the learner, so that he who runs may read. Here it is not open to the sluggard, as in other arts; to put forward the plea of ignorance or lack of knowledge, for all men know that earth, if kindly treated, will repay in kind. No! There is no witness against a coward soul so clear as that of husbandry; since no man never yet persuaded himself that he could live without the staff of life. he, therefore, that is unskilled in other money-making arts and will not dig, shows plainly he is minded to make his living by picking and stealing, or by begging alms, or else he writes himself down a very fool.

Xenophon, *The Economist*, 434—355 B. C.

Mow your hay in the proper season, and be cautious that you do not mow it too late. Cut before the seed is ripe.—Cato, 95-46 B. C.



THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

When the lecture's long and prosy,
When our heads are fogged and dozy,
When a smoke would make us brighter,
Then some poor deluded blighter,
Asks a question.

When we're nearly done the battle,
Judging pigs and sheep and cattle,
When it's Spring outside that's waiting,
From the back a voice that's grating,
Asks a question.

Doctor Stone—Sniffing geranium leaves boiling in 95 p.c. alcohol,—“This work is very encouraging, very encouraging!”

A chink by the name of Young Wong,
Fell out of a street car,—bing bong!
The "Con" turned his head, to the pas-
sengers said,
The car's lost a washer—ding dong!"

Possibly it is because Dr. Stevenson is teaching the literature of the Victorian period that he concluded the Oratorical contest by asking the audience to sing "God Save the Queen."

When the whistle's loudly blowing,
When we're longing to be going,
To our carbohydrate dinner,
Then that earnest-minded sinner,
Asks a question.
May some treatment stern and drastic,
Make the hardened sinner plastic,
Make him do as he'd be done by;—
Popularity's not won by
Asking questions.
McA. '24

Visitor,—What does the dean do here?
Freshman,—Oh, he gets up in chapel every morning, looks over the student body and then prays for the College.

Who can blame Wharton for remarking that the cook was speedy when he found macaroni on the table after he had just left the dissecting lab?

It is a well known fact that farmers blame milking for keeping them tied down. Andy Fulton reports that an incubator is even worse!

1st Soph.—“Well, how did the exams hit you?”

2nd Ditto—I didn't see anything but stars.



"Howya gonna keep 'em down on the Farm?—PROF. CAESAR'S SOLUTION.

Prof. B.—There is little chance of you Degree Course men ever going back to the farm.

Purdy, '24:—They may go to one farm.

Prof. B:—What is it?

Purdy:—The prison farm.

In the future men's clothes are to be cut along sober lines. "Farewell, hip-pocket!"

AND IN THIS COLLEGE TOO!

Ostler—(in Chemistry) How many families are we responsible for?

Mr. Wheatley—Only one or two.

WHERE DID HE RECEIVE HIS EARLY TRAINING?

Prof. Graham:—An average egg should weigh at least two ounces.

"Slim":—Then how much would a dozen weigh?

He:—"I noticed the barometer falling this morning"

She:—(Breathlessly) "Did you catch it in time?"

A TIP TO THE DIETITIAN.

A recent report says that milk is being poured into a river in Illinois. Our only comment is, "What waste!"

—Pity 'tis, 'Tis True—

"Every student should save enough to buy himself a good farm," said the lecturer.

Voice from the back:—"Yes, and then go and do something else with the money."

Gushing Young Thing—"What's your idea of clean sport?"

Adams—"Swimming."

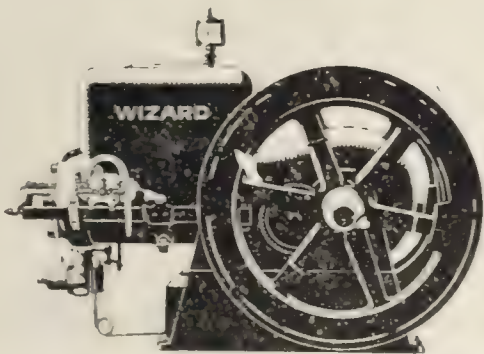
Prof. B.—"Purdy, will you be quiet for a bit?"

Purdy—"I will for two bits."

THE LITTLE FELLER'S WAY

Always diggin' in the ground,
 Askin' fer a spade er hoe,
 Followin' th' plows around;
 Larnin' things th' farmers know,
 Jest can't keep him from th' barn,
 Likes to hear a wheat crop yarn.
 Always askin' fer some seed,
 Plants it, waters it, an' all,
 Almanacs he likes ter read,
 Hears th' cattle when they call,
 Watches milkin', knows th' cows,
 Asks t' walk behind th' plows.
 Always riding on a horse,
 Down to meadows, green an' sweet,
 Likes to see herds home, uv course,
 Trottin' on with brave, young feet.
 I predict that this boy's fad
 Will be farmin', like his dad.

GILSON



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE

DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION for the YEAR 1921

May:

6. Arbor Day. (*1st. Friday in May.*)
7. County Inspectors to notify the Minister of number of teachers in their inspectorates (Instructions No. 12, sec. 28, (4) (b)) (*Not later than May 8th.*)
14. Notice by candidates to inspectors due for the following examinations—The Middle and Upper School examinations for entrance into the Normal Schools, and the Matriculation examination (*on or before May 15th.*) Circular 34, page 40, sec. 4 (1).
16. Inspectors report number of candidates for above examinations (*Not later than May 16th.*)
23. Empire Day. (*1st School day before 24th. May.*)
24. Victoria Day (*Tuesday*).
Clerks of Municipalities to be notified by Separate School supporters of their withdrawal (S. S. Act, sec. 71). (*Before 4th. Wednesday in May.*) See also 11th. of January).
31. Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections (P. S. Act, sec. 29 (1).) (*Before 1st. June.*)

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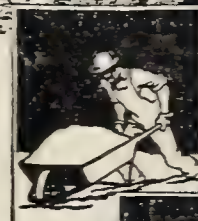
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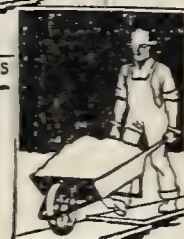


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It's Easier and Pays Better



HARD THIS
WAY, BUT—



EASY ON A TRACK
THE CLETRAC WAY.

No other tractor cuts down the drudgery and hard work of farming like Cletrac. It saves chores and saves tinkering. It is easy to operate and easy to keep in good condition. It is always ready for work and it cleans up every job in short order.

No tractor cuts down production costs like Cletrac or does so many belt-power and traction jobs so well. Cletrac easily does the work of three men and six horses. It does not "eat its head off" when idle and there are very few idle days for Cletrac. Cletrac does "more kinds of work more days in the year" on the average farm.

Cletrac travels on its broad metal tracks without sinking in even in soft, wet or sandy places. A score of wide flanges constantly gripping the ground, turn the power of the sturdy motor straight into draw-bar pull.

Our booklet, "Selecting Your Tractor," shows why Cletrac makes farming easier and why it makes farming pay better. Ask for it to-day and see the Cletrac dealer near you.

SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower.

12 at draw-bar

20 at belt-pulley

Length: 96 inches

Width: 50 inches

Height: 52 inches

Weight: 3455 pounds

Turning Circle: 12 feet

Traction Surface :
About 800 square inches

Centre to centre of tracks: 38 inches

Belt-pulley: Diameter 8 inches, face 6 inches.

THE
CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

HOME OFFICE

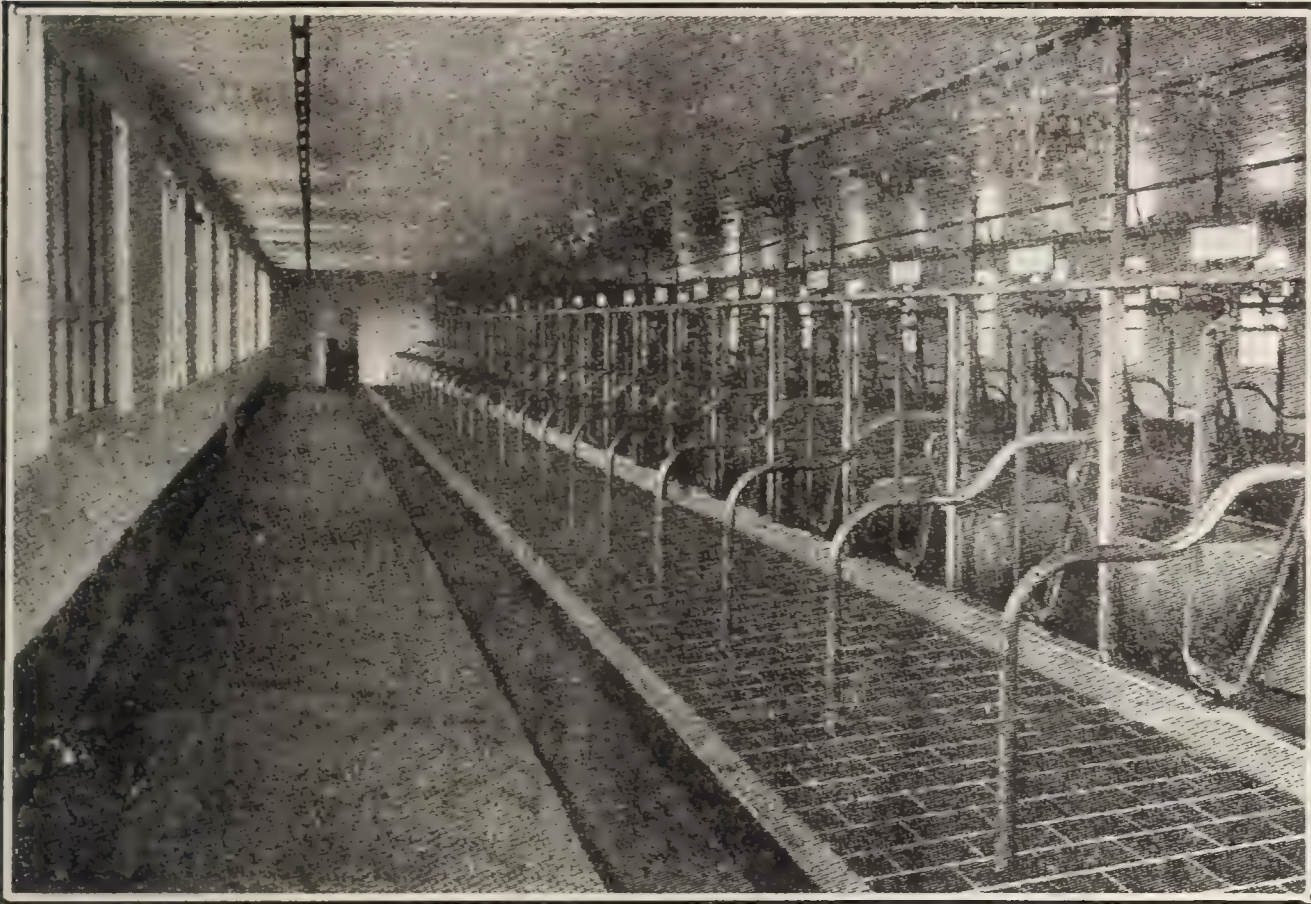
21 Ottawa St., Montreal

WESTERN SALES OFFICE

261 Fort St., Winnipeg



THE COW STALL FLOOR PROBLEM



Is solved for all time by use of **Cork Paving Brick**. These bricks possess all the good features of both wood and cement, with none of their faults. Cork bricks are warm and resilient, non-slippery, perfectly sanitary and remarkable for durability in service.

Cork Brick Floors

Are used by hundreds of

prominent stockholders in the United States and Canada, and also by many Agricultural Colleges and Government Experimental Stations.

Send for sample brick and booklet which gives particulars regarding this remarkable floor material. Both are free.

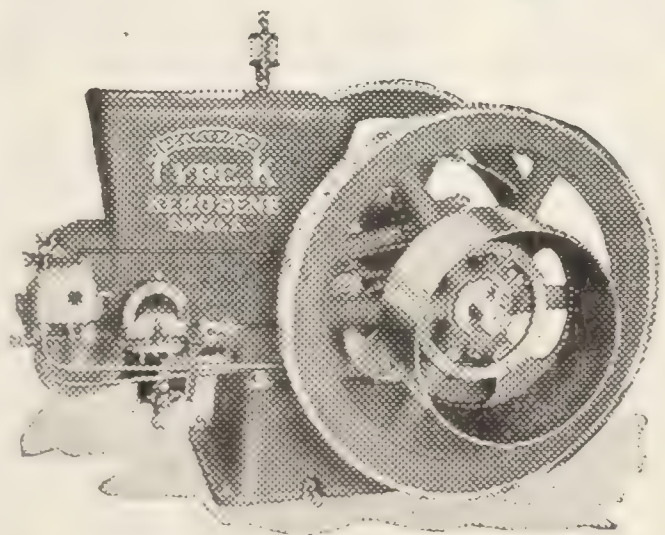
ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO., Limited

McGill Bldg., MONTREAL, QUEBEC

THE New Brantford "Type K" Kerosene Engines

They work on Kerosene and Naptha Perfectly.

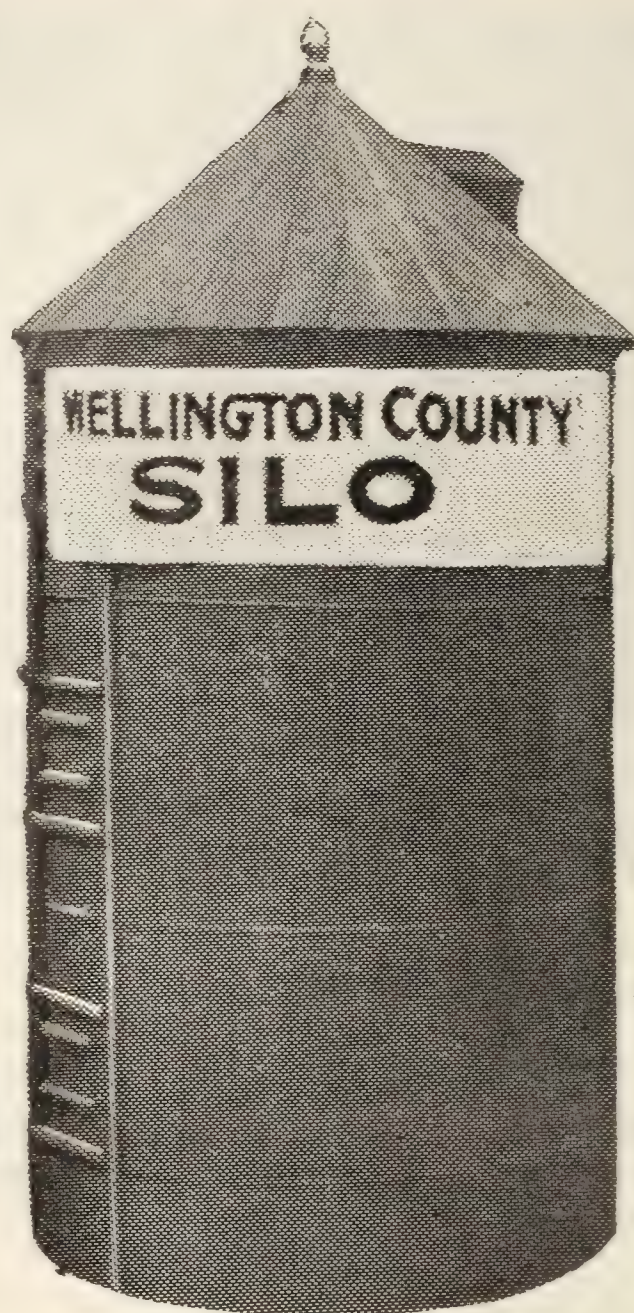
We also make a full line of Kerosene Light Tractors, Windmill, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, Etc.



GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co.

Limited

Brantford - - - Canada



No Farm complete without a SILO

We supply

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL GOODS OF ALL KINDS

FOR THE FARM

FOR THE HOME

FOR THE FACTORY

GUELPH LUMBER CO.

JAMES HARRISON, Manager.

Phone 1068.

Cohen's Guelph's LEADING and LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

ONE PRICE TO EVERYONE
The Leading Feature About this
Store

When you buy at Cohen's you pay the same price as your neighbor pays—and your neighbor pays the same price as the customer from the other end of the city, or from the country.

All Our Prices Are Marked
In Plain Figures

Just look at the ticket—the price is there—the ONE and ONLY price at which we'll sell the article.

COME — SEE — COMPARE

COHEN'S Furniture Store

FREE DELIVERY
Within A Radius of 15 Miles



**Lightning
Demon of the Air**

The most violent electrical storms can rage for hours over your house, barns and buildings and do them absolutely no harm, if you are protected by Shinn-Flat Lightning Rods. *Lightning Can't Strike if Shinn Gets There First.*

Guarantee—If any building perfectly rodded with Shinn-Flat is struck by lightning we refund all money expended on the system.

SHINN MFG. CO. OF CANADA,
Limited
Factory & Offices: Guelph, Ont.

Shinn-Flat
Lightning Rods 12

KLINE Fanning Mill

Farmers only wanting the best mill made, write us, not because we say it is the best, but our customers say no other mill can Equal the Kline. Separates all kinds of grain, even Oats from Barley. The Kline has separated wheat from barley; also perfect separation of wold oats.

KLINE Fanning Mill Co.

480 Crawford St., TORONTO ONT.

WHICH ?

Large acre yields and profit

—OR—

Small acre yields and loss

The difference between the two wheat sheaves at the right (reproduced from an actual photograph) shows how small yield and loss can be changed to large yield and profit by the use of Gunns "Shur-Gain" fertilizer. These sheaves were cut from the same field on the same day. The larger one was fertilized with Gunns "Shur-Gain," the smaller one unfertilized.

Make sure of your profit. Order your "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer now.

Gunns "Shur-Gain" fertilizer is sold throughout Ontario by representatives who are farmers and are using Shur-Gain fertilizer themselves. Every farm is a factory—keep the factory running at maximum capacity.

Gunns

West
Toronto

Limited

If there is not a "Shur-Gain" representative near you, write us regarding an agency.



Both of the above wheat sheaves were cut from the same field on the same day.

For the Man of Vision

The London Life "Canadian" Policies have been specially devised for those who look ahead.

The adjustable feature makes it possible to adapt one's policy to any change in one's circumstances; a privilege which is unique in Life Insurance practice.

The London Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE

LONDON, CANADA

T. M. MATTHEWS

REPRESENTATIVE

Here lies the body of William Hay;

He died maintaining his right of way;
He was right, dead right, as he sped
along,

But he's just as dead as if he'd been
wrong.

STATISTICS NEVER FAIL.

"What are my chances for recovery, doctor?"

"One hundred per cent. Records show that nine out of every ten die with your disease. You're my tenth case and the rest all died."

Smart—"Do you ever cheek dance?"

Alex—"No, I never had the cheek to."

Mr. Knox (in Live Stock Classroom)
—"Can I give you any help, Mr. Goodier?"

Goodier—"No thanks, *Bill*, I'm getting along O. K."

Mike Was Late For Dinner.

"Where have you been?" enquired a table-mate.

"Sure I met Mr. Unwin on the way and we were talking English."

George Du Toit, (holding forth on the immigration problem at the Club)—
"I do hate a prohibitionist—er, I mean a Galician!"

"Brig" Western (poking the squirming Farm Economics adding-machine under the fifth rib)—"This is a pretty fair machine; it adds up right if you hit the right keys!"

F. T.—"I hear we don't have 'Light' next year."

Brig—"Where's that? In Mill's Hall?"

"WARE, MACDONALD!"

It is now possible by use of the X-ray to determine the age of pictures by observation of the paint employed. If some girls we know have any desire to conceal their age. —————

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

Mr. Spencer—"The kangaroo, whose peculiar form you observe upon this chart, is a native of Australia."

Pat—"Ah, now! And me sister married wan of thim!"

NO," said a certain graduate to us the other day, "The Review isn't up to the old standard. There's something wrong. They don't get the bright and lively articles they used to when I was a student. I never look at a Review from one year's end to another nowadays; there's nothing in them worth while."

"How do you know what's in them worth while if you never look at them?" we suggested gently.

He 'boggled a bit,' then returned to his original statement. "Well, they don't get the stuff, that's all."

"And of course you've helped the old Review along all you can?" we continued. "Turned in notes on new work in your department and kept it in touch with the fellows of your old year, and written up the occasional article, and so on?"

"No, I can't say I have," he said feebly.

"Then how do you expect the editor to make up a magazine if you all sit back and knock and do nothing? You poor prune!" we snarled in our best Sergeant-Major manner, and left him gasping. We hope it does him good!

A De Laval will bring prosperity to your farm



A De Laval Cream Separator saves and serves twice a day, every day in the year. It is the producer of a steady, never-failing cash income during every month regardless of season or weather.

Its saving of butter-fat alone is so great that the De Laval pays for itself in a short time and then the extra profit is yours—to provide more comforts and conveniences, to buy new stock or equipment, or to save.

The De Laval Separator eliminates the drudgery of gravity skimming. It saves the cream wasted by an inefficient separator, and it lasts a lifetime. It is the most economical separator to buy. That's why there are more than 2,500,000 De Laval in daily use.

See your De Laval Agent now
about getting a new De Laval

The De Laval Company, Limited

Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator or Milker

Guelph Business Directory

The attention of the O.A.C. and Macdonald Students is drawn to the following directory of Guelph business and professional men. Their advertisements help to make your magazine a success. They carry the best goods and give the best service you can obtain. It is only fair that you patronize them.

Automobile Accessories—

Tolton Bros.
Guelph Tire Sales & Vulcanizing Co.
Guelph Tire Hospital.
John Rhienhardt.

Banks—

The Merchant's Bank
Union Bank
The Bank of Hamilton
Bank of Nova Scotia

Barbers—

R. H. McPherson
Lewis Watts
Corrigan Bros.

Cafes—

Alhambra Lunch.

Candy and Ice Cream—

Candyland
Royal Candy Works

Custom Tailors—

Campbell & Johnson
R. J. Stewart

Druggists—

Alex. Stewart
Liggett's.

Dry Goods and Ladies Wear—

Guelph Outfitters.
D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
Cole Bros. & Scott
G. B. Ryan

Electrical Appliances—

Albert W. Smith
The Grinyer Co.
Stevenson & Malcolm

Furniture—

H. Cohen
W. S. Smith

Gents' Furnishings and Tailors—

D. E. Macdonald Bros.
G. B. Ryan
Guelph Outfitters.

Hardware—

The Bond Hardware Co.
Cronk & Buchanan
Howden Hardware Co.

Jewellers—

W. G. Singer
Pequegnat & Sons

Laundries—

The Globe Laundry
U. Wing, O. K.

Magazines and Newspapers—

J. C. Wallace

Musical Instruments—

Mason & Risch

Printing—

The Guelph Herald

Pressing—

Wimpenny.

Shoe Repairing—

J. D. McArthur
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
Bridges.
Stovell.

Storage Batteries—

Guelph Battery Co.
Guelph Battery, Service and Sales

Taxicabs—

C. L. Kearns. Phone 41w

Toys and China—

Hiscox Bros.

Tea Rooms—

Wyndham Inn

Tuck Shop—

J. F. Kurtz

Tire Repairers—

Guelph Tire Sales and Vulcanizing

Undertakers—

Tovels

You will be doing the Review a service if you tell these people you have read their advertisement.

HEE-HAW!

Extract from Local Paper:—

"The opening chorus was rendered by a *mule* quartet." Wonder if that's a sly dig at some of our Mills' Hail Choristers?

BOY, PAGE MR. FORD!

It is reported by our special correspondent "down on the farm" that Prof. Graham is considering switching from horses to tractors after his recent experiences with the "friend of man." When interviewed upon the subject, "Prof." made the cryptic remark that if he could boil up a tractor for the hens when he was through with it, he wouldn't hesitate a minute!

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Discoveries in Agriculture have been possible because the Department of Agriculture has had in its employ a body of trained workers, scientists of the highest order who devoted all their energies to serving the people. But the Department is now confronted with a very difficult situation in the matter of securing and retaining an adequate personnel. The research work of the experiment stations, like that of the Department of Agriculture, is fundamental. Unless there comes from these institutions a steady and abundant flow of new knowledge which can be utilized to meet pressing problems, agricultural advancement will slow down and our system of agricultural education, through colleges, schools, and the extension service will deteriorate.

Agriculture is the greatest business and the most fundamentally important industry, not only because of the amount of capital invested, the number of people employed and the new wealth created annually, but because it supplies

the nation's food, furnishes vast quantities of raw materials for the manufacture of clothing and other necessary commodities, and contributes largely to the export trade of the country.

(E. T. Meredith, Secy., U.S.

Dept. of Agriculture.)

The Agricultural College that has its feet upon the ground is studying agriculture as a national industry, and it is conducting a course of study whose backbone is intended to train men for operating farms and living in a country community. There are many departures from this central idea, both as to lines of study and subjects of instruction, as well as of occupational ends, but no one of these should be permitted to characterize the effort any more than a railroad siding should be permitted to function as a main track.

For example, production of food is an occupation, but farming is also a mode of life, and the farmer is not only a citizen of the state but its most nearly typical citizen. Wherefore, a distinct line should always run between the strictly technical, having to do with the business of farming, and the non-technical having to do primarily with the land. Both are necessary, but each in its own field because the man in a citizen sense is greater than his calling.

(Eugene Davenport, Dean of the
College of Agriculture, Illinois.)
(Extracted from "World Agriculture.")

1st Prof.—"What are you doing for amusement nowadays?"

2nd Prof.—"Reading fourth year papers!"

WHERE DID WE SEE THIS ONE?

"Not responsible for meals left over thirty days."



Happy College Life

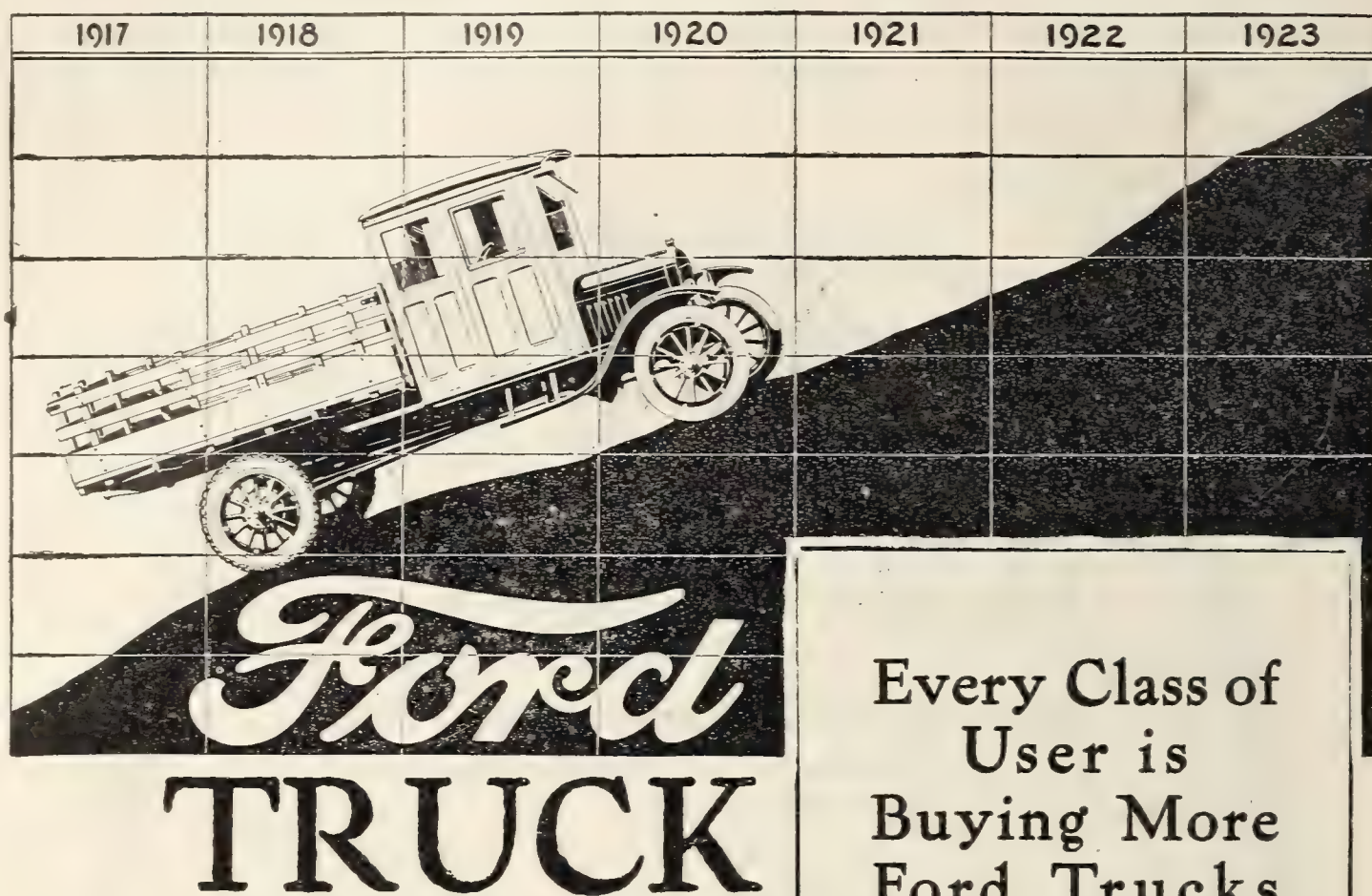
FRIENDSHIPS grow firmer while
men smoke together, especially
when the tobacco is

REX SMOKING MIXTURE



Blended for enjoyment either in pipe or cigarette, REX is recognized as the brand of good fellowship.

15c the package.
Also sold in ½ lb.
Tins.



THE Ford Truck was first put on the market in 1917. It was designed and built to fill the demand for a light, economical means of transportation at low price.

Our statistics show that every class of user is buying more Ford Trucks every year, the increased volume being a direct result of the satisfaction that owners have had with Ford Trucks. Its increased sales prove its popularity.

A new high speed gear, now obtainable, increases its value for rapid delivery purposes.

Every Class of User is Buying More Ford Trucks

Sales in twelve months show the following increases:—

Cartage	73%
Manufacturers	82%
Farmers	99%
Building Contractors	151%
Retail Furniture Dealers	236%
Wholesale Grocers and Provisions	161%
Retail Grocers and General Stores	203%

Price \$750 F.O.B. Ford,
Chassis only Ontario

Electric Starter and Lighting \$100 extra

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Ford, Ontario

*Go**To**Grants*

Spend your money in Guelph

Styles and Qualities Equal to any that you can Find in the Large City Stores are Here, and our Prices are Less.

Charming and Distinctive Styles in WINTER COATS, DRESSES, FURS.

Also SKIRTS, BLOUSES, PULLOVERS AND UNDERSKIRTS.

A host of the latest styles to choose from.
All priced to your advantage.



The Guelph Outfitters, Limited

65 to 69 Quebec St.

'Phone 1204

Exclusive Ready-to-Wear Store
Men's and Boys' Department, Second Floor
Walk Upstairs and Save Money

THE CHINAMAN'S CUE

and the high cost of clothing

THEY'VE BOTH BEEN

CUT

AND NOW THEY ARE ANCIENT HISTORY

Our prices for Spring Suits and Topcoats are "at the bottom of the hill." We want you to inspect them—especially Society Brant. They're all fresh from the shops, where quality standards prevail. A wealth of fabrics and colorings awaits you in a wide choice of accepted models.

Try on a suit. Look at the label—then at the price tag. You won't hesitate. Thus is a good time to see them.

D. E. Macdonald & Bros. Limited

"We Shall Not Break Faith"

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

AGRICULTURE

Since our first country branch was opened in 1886, we have been aiding farmers to increase their production.

At any branch our manager will always welcome the opportunity of talking over your affairs. He will advise and assist you in every possible way.

Farmers are cordially invited to take advantage of the many conveniences we offer.

More than 400 Branches
Resources exceed \$174,000,000

UNION BANK OF CANADA

GUELPH = = S. C. EVANS, Manager

Don't Pay Twice



If you pay bills in cash, there is always the chance of receipts being lost or destroyed, and of your being asked to pay the same bill twice. How much better to deposit all your pay in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank and pay the bills by cheque. There can be no dispute then, because the endorsed cheques are indisputable evidence that you have paid.

— GUELPH BRANCH —

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.
GUELPH BRANCH, J. G. DEWAR, Manager.

The branch solicits the accounts of Students.

The Merchants Bank, with its 138 branches in Ontario, 44 branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, and 12 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

Watch Your Step

You may search both Isle and
Continent,
And visit both the poles,
But you won't find the Progressive
equal,
In the work of saving soles.

We're bona fide shoe makers,
We're Britons true as gold,
So you might give us a visit,
When you want your shoes half-
soled.

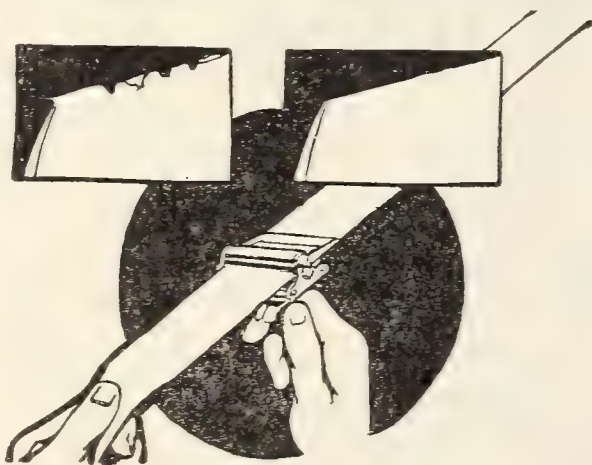
We're the best hand in the city,
At our work we still declare.
And you'll find us always ready,
For to mend your underwares.

Oak Leather Whole Soles, I. T. S.
Rubber Heels, Phillip's Soles, Heavy
\$1.75; Light \$1.50.

**The
Progressive Shoe Repair Shop**

216 Gordon Street
Foot of College Hill

**DID YOU SHAVE WITH A DULL RAZOR
THIS MORNING ?**



You don't have any such worries if you use an

**AutoStrop
SAFETY
RAZOR**

Because the patented **SELF-STROPPING** feature
insures a perfectly keen edge for every shave. Let
us demonstrate the **AUTOSTROP RAZOR** to you.

ALEX STEWART

DRUGGIST

Right at the Post Office

L. WATT

New Wellington Hotel Barber Shop

Three Chairs—No Waiting

LANE

LADIES' TAILOR

36 Quebec Street.

ALHAMBRA

BOX LUNCHES

Meals All Hours

Open 6.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

C. P. WOOLDRIDGE

50 Cork St.

Proprietor

CORRIGAN BROS.

"The White" Barber Shop

4 Chairs — NO WAITING — 4 Chairs

The largest and most up-to-the-minute
Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Massaging
Parlor in the city.

"WE KNOW HOW"

48 Cork St.

Guelph, Ont.

The old hen sat in a leafless tree
And said, "Nobody cares for me.
My food is what I find about;
I hunt for it till I'm frazzled out.
My owner says I do not pay
And that I ought to sing and lay.
I wish he had to sit out here
And live on pickin's all the year.
I'll bet a half a cent, by jing,
He wouldn't lay from now 'till spring.'

—Author Unknown.

AN OLD MAN'S COUPLETS

An oak leaf came on the windy rain
Of a winter night to my window-pane.
It beat in the gale on my window there.
Shivering, chattering, solitaire.

I brought it in where my fire burned
bright

And warmed and dried it, alone that
night.

And my thoughts flew wild thru the
dripping rain

And smote at many another pane—

Of friendships old and forgotten; then
Came back to my fire and the leaf again.

I dried the leaf, then I burned it there
And loosed its smoke on the morning air.

Many a season may buffet me,
But the soul of a leaf is better free.

.. —A. P. N. in "Cornell Countryman"

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO USE THE BOND HARDWARE STORE

As your supply House for

—Hardware and Cutlery

—Sporting Goods for every
season

—Silverware and Razors for
personal use

"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT"

Ever since the establishment of the
O.A.C. The Bond Store has supplied
the various wants of the student body.
We would like to supply you.

The Bond Hardware Co.
Guelph Limited

PURINA PIG CHOW

IN CHECKERBOARD
BAGS ONLY

ARE YOUR SOWS PREPARED TO RAISE THRIFTY PIGS

Do you know whether your sows are properly nourished before and after the pigs are born? Are they getting the right elements in correct proportion for best results? Unless the diet is properly balanced, the sow's milk flow will be cut down, particularly in the rear udders. You need not have runts. A properly balanced ration will prevent them.

PURINA PIG CHOW

has just the right elements for sows and pigs. It regulates the sow's system, and puts her in the best of trim for big production. It puts rich, red blood in her veins, the basis of an abundance of rich milk, sufficient for all the litter. It starts the pigs off right to make market-toppers.

The Chisholm Milling Co. Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Cow Chow Pig Chow Calf Chow O'Molene (for Horses) Hen Chow

HOWDEN HARDWARE CO.

Dealers in GENERAL HARDWARE,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Leads, Glass,
Putty, BUILDERS' SUPPLIES and FAR-
MERS' SUPPLIES.

Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware and Kitchen
Utensils.

... 30-32 Macdonnell Street ...
Phone 964 Guelph, Ont.

PHIPPS

The Watchmaker

The man who has made watches can re-
pair them.

19 Quebec St.

Phone 456

ALFRED TOVELL

Funeral Director

44 Quebec Street West.

Phone 293.

Residence Phone 360

THE EPIGRAMS OF "DOC".—
NO. 1.

Be sure you're safely on the horse be-
fore you leave the fence.

TAXI

AUTO

LIVERY

A. L. Kearns

Phone 41W

GUELPH TIRE HOSPITAL

Tires, Tubes, Vulcanizing

If we sell it, it is good; if we do it, it
is right.

20 Macdonnell St.

Guelph.

R. H. McPherson

145 Wyndham St.

Get a good hair cut in the morning

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

CANDYLAND

OUR

MOTTO

PURITY

—and—

CLEANLINESS

J. C. WALLACE

Tobbaconist and Lift Pin Bowling Alley.

112 Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph.

OSCAR CRANE

..Automobile repairing, any make of car...

..... Storage

.... 10-14 Macdonnell Street.

REINHART'S GARAGE

Agent for Overland Motor Cars and
Delco Light.

Accessories, Tires, Gasoline, Oil.

12 to 16 Gordon Street, Guelph, Ont.

Phone 319

Jewellery

Watches
Cut-Glass
Rings, Etc.

Optical Goods

Eye-Glasses
Gold and Silver
Spectacles

Our prices are right. Price list for
Watch and Clock Repairing—25c to \$2.00;
including breakages.

E. J. LIPHARDT

Jeweller and Optician

25 Quebec Street West, Guelph.

THE HOUSE OF Good Service

Equipped to repair tires, tubes, batteries recharged; motors and generators rewound and rebuilt.

GUELPH TIRE SALES AND VUL. CO.

Phone 1124. . .156 Wyndham St.

FINE CHOCOLATES
FOUNTAIN PENS
TOILET ARTICLES

Broadfoot's Drug Store

99 Upper Wyndham St., GUELPH ONT.

WILLARD

STORAGE BATTERIES

A still better Willard Battery with Thread Rubber Insulation always in stock to fit any make of car or tractor.

Expert repair work and Real Service to any make of Battery.

Willard Service

Station No. 1139

Guelph Battery Service
& Sales

Phone 1086J Wyndham St.
Guelph

STUDENTS' READING LAMPS

STEVENSON & MALCOLM

Limited

QUEBEC STREET

CRONK & BUCHANAN
Hardware Co.

Tinware, Graniteware, Paints, Oils,
and General Hardware.

Upper Wyndham St., Guelph.

We will appreciate the patronage
of the O.A.C.

R. J. STEWART

Strictly Custom Tailor

Clothes are high, we will make them low. All goods made on premises by expert tailors. In business 20 years.

Special prices to college students.

Blue Serges a specialty.

19 Quebec St.

Phone 456.

During a lecture on meteorology, a Lecturer at the O.A.C. made the statement that "Everybody has an attraction. The larger the mass the greater the attraction."

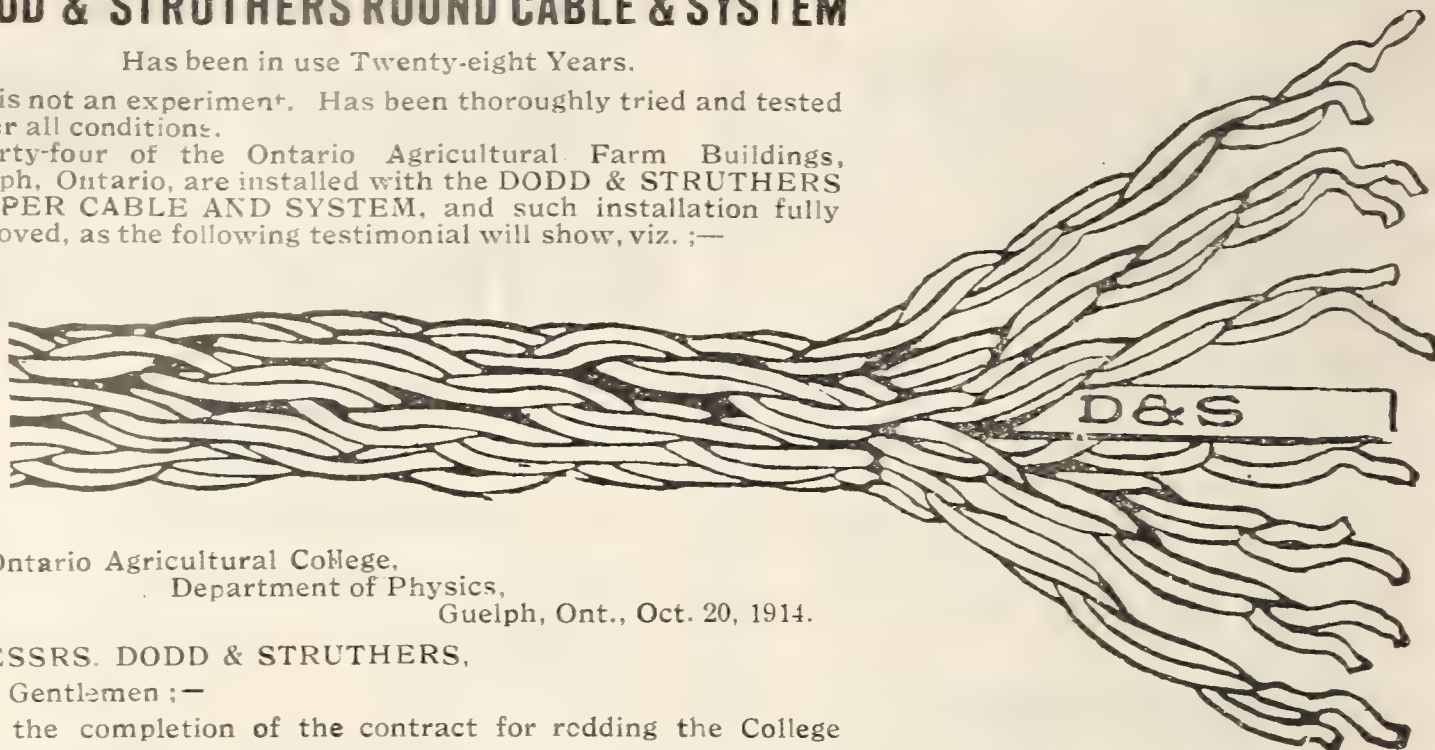
This probably will explain the perennial cheerfulness of stout women.

DODD & STRUTHERS ROUND CABLE & SYSTEM

Has been in use Twenty-eight Years.

It is not an experiment. Has been thoroughly tried and tested under all conditions.

Forty-four of the Ontario Agricultural Farm Buildings, Guelph, Ontario, are installed with the DODD & STRUTHERS COPPER CABLE AND SYSTEM, and such installation fully approved, as the following testimonial will show, viz. ;—



Ontario Agricultural College,
Department of Physics,
Guelph, Ont., Oct. 20, 1914.

MESSRS. DODD & STRUTHERS,
Gentlemen ;—

On the completion of the contract for rodding the College Barns and Residences, I beg to state that the work was finished up satisfactorily and in good time. I have inspected every building that was rodded and must say that the job is a most complete one. Not only have the skeletons of the system been well looked after, but all exterior and interior metal portions and fittings have been taken care of in a minute and satisfactory manner. Roof-gutters, conductor-pipes, steel hay-fork and litter-carrier tracks, cow-stanchions, metal frame work, etc., have all been connected at their upper extremities to the rods, and at their lower extremities either grounded or again connected to the rods, so that I consider the installation complete in every particular, and I wish to express our appreciation of the work done.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. H. DAY.

Your Old-Time Idea of Value

WILL BE FULFILLED BY

The Grinyer Co. LIMITED

EVERY TIME YOU HAVE

An Electrical Need

OR A PHONOGRAPH NEED

And if you haven't any other immediate excuse for visiting this store right now, come in and hear all the—

Latest Music and Some of the Best— Phonographs

A visit to our special music room will be of interest to music lovers.

UPPER WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

EXIDE BATTERIES

For Dependability and Service

"THE QUALITY BATTERY"

We have one to suit your car.
If you want to end your Battery troubles, call and see us.

GUELPH BATTERY CO.

24 Macdonnell Street

Phone 1742

Emergency Service Phone 952M

All makes of Batteries Repaired and
Recharged by Experts

All our Work Guaranteed

Magnetos Recharged.

Come to the Tuck Shop

We cater to Students
High Class
Groceries, Confectionery
Pastry, Ice Cream
and
Smokers Supplies, etc.
Dainty Lunches Served
Phone 250.

J. F. Kurtz
Prop.

CAMPBELL & JOHNSTON

Merchant Tailors

In the long run you will find this store a good place to buy your clothing.

Reliable cloth, well made in the newest styles.

Here are models and patterns to please every man and young man.

Run in and look them over—you'll like our styles, our values and our treatment.

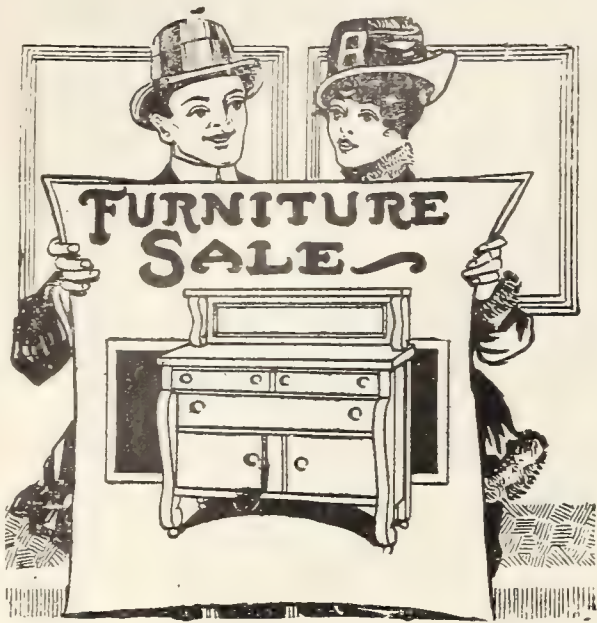
We specialize in Evening Dress clothes.

Commercial Building
Macdonnell Street
Near Regent Theatre

"Look round about you. You shall see the wives in the houses as well as the men on the planks of peril.

Blessed are they who find poetry in the white and purple heather, the yellow gorse, the hills ranged in a blue line, the sparks of light that dart from the hastening stream. Blessed are they who find poetry in women's hands, and in the love which scrubs, and brushes, and polishes, and washes, and mends, and sews, and darns, and cooks, and adorns, and plans, and suffers, and aches, and hopes, and fears, and waits, and yearns, and believes, and serves, and makes ends meet and tires not so long as strength holds out, and toils till the sky glimmers with stars, and till the wind of the night blows over the waves of the far, far sea, and there is a hush, a sob, and a remembrance, and the graves of mothers are green."

J. F. GOULD.



FURNITURE - - - - SALE

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON ALL
CASH SALES DURING JANUARY
AND FEBRUARY

Prospective Housekeepers

will do well to come to this store for
the furniture for the new home they are

about to establish. We make a specialty of completely outfitting newly-weds,
and do it so handsomely and at so little cost that they remain customers of
ours as long as they live here.

SMITH'S FURNITURE STORE

Phone 1702

120 Wyndham St.

"The Gift Store"

TOYS - - CHINA - - GLASSWARE

Do your shopping now when you have the
advantage of:

*Complete Stocks, Careful Attention to Orders, and the
first choice.*

Hiscox Bros.

UPPER WYNDHAM ST.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Incorporated 1832

Capital Paid up.....\$ 9,700,000

Reserve 18,000,000

Total Assets over..... 230,000,000

Savings Department.

Interest allowed at highest current rates. Accounts
of the Staff and Students invited.

GUELPH BRANCH.

H. W. CRAM,

Manager.

STRONG and well equipped: progressive yet
conservative; for over forty years this Bank has afforded
absolute security to depositors.

Established 1872.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office, Hamilton.

Guelph Branch

J. M. CAMPBELL, *Manager.*

PRINTING

WHAT YOU WANT

WHEN YOU WANT IT

Our Job Printing Plant is equipped and manned for just the purpose expressed in the headline.

WE PRINT

Programmes, Window Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Invitations, Menus, and in fact printing of every description.

Give us a trial and you will experience the highest degree of satisfaction with our service.

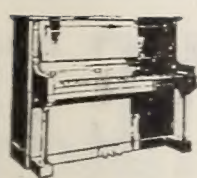
The Guelph Herald, Limited

"Printers and Designers of Good Printing"

Herald Building,

Douglas Street,

Guelph, Ontario



Mason & Risch

105 Upper Wyndham St.

One of the 30 Factory Branches
to purchase

PIANOS

PHONOGRAPHS

VICTROLAS

RECORDS

SHEET MUSIC

PLAYER ROLLS

VIOLINS

MANDOLINS

GUITARS, ETC.

Students will find this a dependable House of Music where "Service" predominates. We solicit your patronage.

Phone 431. Terms if desired.

UNITED FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE CO., Ltd.
GUELPH, ONT.

GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD

Flour, Feed and Seed

61 Woolwich St.

Guelph

Guelph, Ontario

EYES that need GLASSES

are entitled to specialized effort.

You'll get it from

George S. Pringle

Optometrist and Optician

139 Upper Wyndham St.

Wellington Block

Guelph

Phone 1659J



Shoes For Young Men!

Young men always want Smart Styles in Shoes.

Our success in pleasing Young Men with Shoes is not just "luck"—it's due to our knowledge of Young Men's and our ability to provide for them.

Our new Shoes are ready and our lines are all a tingle with swell new Style Features!

SMART SHOES!

We're showing both High Shoes and Oxfords made with plain tips or with Beautiful Perforations.

These are handsome leathers in new Mahogany, Cocoa and Cherry Shades.

Then there are the very smart English Lasts so full of "pep."

The whole Vamp, plain Narrow Toe models will also be very popular this season.

AGNEWS BOOT SHOP
22 WYNDHAM ST.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

OFFICIAL RESULTS PROVE THAT

Blatchford's Calf Meal

(The Original Calf Meal)

PRODUCES PRIZE WINNING CALVES.

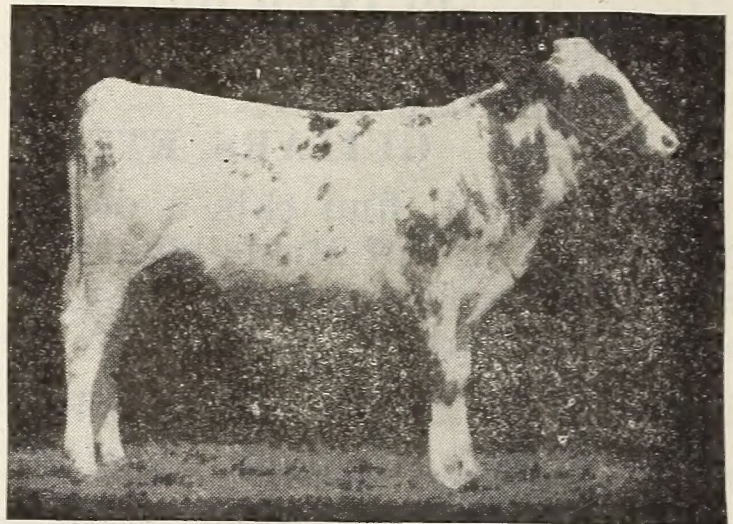
George W. Gross, of Orillia, and Napoleon Jourdain, of the Agricultural College, at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, send us conclusive proof of this.

YOU CAN RAISE THE FINEST CALVES

by feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal according to the directions as outlined by Prof. R. E. Caldwell.

Mr. Gross Says

Prince Edward Stewart, shown above, was fed Blatchford's Calf Meal, one tablespoonful in gruel form in milk twice a day for first week, when we gradually increased the quantity. There never was any sign of scours or trouble of any kind. He grew rapidly and won first prize in the East Simcoe Exhibition.



Mr. Jourdain Says

Odette is a pure bred Ayrshire heifer which was raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal mixed with water. She weighs 700 lbs. and won first prize in her class at the Quebec Exhibition last fall. I recommend the use of Blatchford's Calf Meal to those who raise calves. It is economical and develops the young calf rapidly.

GET IT FROM YOUR LOCAL DEALER

Write us for copy of Prof. R. E. Caldwell's official feeding directions and raise healthy, thrifty calves.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Company

Of Canada, Limited.

61-77 Pelham Ave.,

Toronto

Prominent Insurance Man Condemns Wooden Shingles

From paper read by Mr. John B. Laidlaw, General-Manager
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, at 2nd Annual
meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, held at
Toronto, October 5, 1920

A GREAT amount of property has been destroyed by fire originating on wooden shingle roofs or through the spreading of fire due to that form of roof covering.



"Conflagrations in the United States and Canada since 1860 have burned up property worth more than thirteen hundred million dollars and if one will take time to study the causes of conflagrations, he will

find that a very large proportion of them have been due to the wooden shingle roof.

"There is hardly a day in Canada when someone's home is not destroyed or the roof burned off it by the ignition of its wooden shingles from sparks from its own chimney.

"Burning shingles can be carried great distances by the wind or draught of a conflagration and when they alight in their turn upon other dry shingles, they make fearful havoc. The modern shingle is thin, and after a period of drouth becomes like tinder.



"Their use as a roof covering has already been prohibited within the whole of the limits of

ninety-one cities in the United States, and they are prohibited now in the business centre of many Canadian Cities and Towns. Some of the Municipalities have only acted after most of their City had been burned up in a conflagration.



"The use of wooden shingles is desired by some because they cost a little less. They are really dear in the long run because they are very short-lived and require constant repair.

"I am willing to permit the individual who so wishes to continue to be so foolish as to use wooden shingles for roofs, provided he does not menace the property of his neighbor.



Therefore, I move that it be prohibited by law to use wooden shingles as a roof covering on any building hereafter erected within 50 feet of an existing structure and to prohibit extensive repairs to wooden shingle roofs on any building which is within 50 feet of another building."

The resolution as moved in the last paragraph above was UNANIMOUSLY adopted at the meeting.

Use METAL SHINGLES. Get prices and full information from any of these firms:

The
Galt Art Metal Co.
Limited
Galt

The
McFarlane-Douglas
Co. Limited
Ottawa

The
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
Toronto

The
Metal Shingle &
Siding Co. Limited
Preston

The
Pedlar People
Limited
Oshawa

**USE METAL SHINGLES
for SAFETY and PERMANENCE**

THE TWO YEAR COURSE

—AT THE—

Ontario Agricultural College
GUELPH.

Is within the reach of all farm boys
BECAUSE

Ordinary public school education is sufficient for admission in the course.

The College Year begins September 30th and ends April 14th, so that students from the farm may return to their homes to assist in the Spring and Summer work.

Five months during the Spring and Summer gives many students opportunity to earn sufficient money to defray College expenses for the following year.

The tuition fee for Ontario students for two years is only \$20.00 per year, while the lowest possible rate is charged for board and room in residence.

A portion of the cost the first year is defrayed by work on the farm and the various departments.

Students wishing to take the full Four Years' Course for the degree of B.S.A., conferred by the University of Toronto, require matriculation standing or its equivalent.

College Opens Sept. 30th
1921.

Write for a College Calendar which gives full particulars.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President.